

# THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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## The Chronicle.

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## CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The exhibit of exchanges for the week ending March 24 is in some respects the most favorable we have had for some months. For the first time since the opening of the new year the total at New York and the aggregate for all the other cities both record gains over the corresponding period of 1887; but the better result at New York is, in the main, due to the fact that Stock Exchange transactions were somewhat heavier this year than they were for the same week a year ago. Compared with last week there is, of course, an enormous increase shown by the current figures, and this is explained by the interruption to business the previous week, for which the severe storm was responsible. In the agricultural districts cold and wet weather have delayed preparations for the crops.

Instituting comparison with the similar week of last year, we find that twenty-one out of the thirty-five cities embraced in our table record gains, the most important being at Springfield, 50.7 per cent; Norfolk, 38.0; Indianapolis, 33.9; Detroit, 28.2; Grand Rapids, 27.3, and Hartford, 21 per cent. There are several points at which the percentage of loss is quite heavy, and in this respect Wichita leads with 58.7, followed by Galveston 31.8 and St. Joseph 26.2 per cent.

New York Stock Exchange share dealings for the week reach a market value of \$73,546,000, against \$59,150,000 a year ago. Making our usual deduction of two and a half times these values from the New York totals, there remains \$398,408,280 and \$393,860,395 respectively in the two years ascribable to other business, or an increase of 1.2 per cent,

	Week Ending March 24.			Week End'g Mar. 17.	
	1888.	1887.	P. Cent.	1888.	P. Cent.
<b>New York</b> .....	\$582,273,280	\$41,735,395	+7.5	\$392,802,329	-37.5
<b>Sales of—</b>					
(Stocks).....shares.	(1,410,306)	(1,107,441)	(+27.3)	(513,186)	(-62.8)
(Cotton).....bales.	(888,400)	(678,700)	(+29.8)	(222,100)	(-35.2)
(Grain).....bushels.	(51,017,585)	(27,891,000)	(+83.9)	(17,102,225)	(-66.2)
(Petroleum).....bbls.	(25,659,000)	(11,146,000)	(+130.2)	(9,444,000)	(-63.9)
<b>Boston</b> .....	\$7,698,898	\$9,847,691	+10.4	\$4,404,302	-28.1
<b>Providence</b> .....	4,602,000	4,285,200	+7.4	3,711,900	-11.9
<b>Hartford</b> .....	1,742,328	1,439,881	+21.0	984,961	-40.8
<b>New Haven</b> .....	1,125,958	1,040,700	+8.2	640,296	-45.4
<b>Portland</b> .....	80,392	670,540	+3.6	741,343	-14.4
<b>Worcester</b> .....	1,033,437	896,832	+19.2	838,043	-7.6
<b>Springfield</b> .....	1,104,071	772,380	+40.7	775,309	-23.8
<b>Lowell</b> .....	5,9401	519,650	+7.6	545,138	-6.2
<b>Total New England</b> .....	\$8,689,020	\$9,048,883	+10.8	\$72,671,942	-27.3
<b>Philadelphia</b> .....	\$9,278,370	\$8,541,249	+1.3	\$5,022,637	-27.8
<b>Pittsburg</b> .....	4,851,151	8,879,613	+12.7	9,219,177	+9.8
<b>Baltimore</b> .....	11,700,384	12,465,215	-6.7	9,781,327	-22.4
<b>Total Middle</b> .....	\$80,880,965	\$9,880,078	+1.4	\$4,023,161	-28.2
<b>Chicago</b> .....	\$3,150,451	\$6,304,409	+5.7	\$6,124,505	+5.7
<b>Cincinnati</b> .....	8,890,250	10,823,000	-18.2	9,272,900	-13.8
<b>Milwaukee</b> .....	3,570,163	3,579,734	-8.0	3,550,977	-3.4
<b>Detroit</b> .....	3,808,629	3,041,185	+28.2	4,055,582	+20.6
<b>Indianapolis</b> .....	1,888,738	1,410,078	+33.9	1,507,709	+11.6
<b>Cleveland</b> .....	2,942,142	2,698,172	+10.2	2,016,224	+9.4
<b>Columbus</b> .....	2,186,236	1,970,196	+11.9	2,178,394	-10.1
<b>Georgia</b> .....	1,205,294	1,068,741	+18.4	1,190,540	+16.2
<b>Omaha</b> .....	2,540,321	2,738,757	-8.4	2,834,775	+15.3
<b>Minneapolis</b> .....	3,139,226	2,671,155	+17.1	3,001,170	-8.8
<b>Denver</b> .....	2,368,281	2,308,238	+3.7	2,317,330	-7.7
<b>St. Paul</b> .....	3,025,923	3,481,482	-13.1	3,171,292	-10.8
<b>Grand Rapids</b> .....	650,372	510,904	+27.3	705,709	+45.8
<b>Wichita</b> .....	631,645	1,570,355	-58.7	697,340	-60.0
<b>Duluth</b> .....	1,994,143	.....	.....	1,801,904	.....
<b>Topeka</b> .....	502,256	.....	.....	277,999	.....
<b>Total Western</b> .....	\$9,140,978	\$8,492,486	+1.9	\$9,212,543	+1.2
<b>St. Louis</b> .....	16,785,130	16,038,801	+4.6	17,052,823	-1.1
<b>St. Joseph</b> .....	1,138,440	1,543,137	-26.2	1,293,072	-25.7
<b>New Orleans</b> .....	8,493,849	10,099,417	-20.7	9,450,840	-21.2
<b>Louisville</b> .....	4,519,112	4,543,956	-0.5	5,234,689	+15.8
<b>Kansas City</b> .....	6,533,390	7,139,955	-8.5	7,058,130	-0.1
<b>Memphis</b> .....	1,780,970	2,019,341	-11.8	2,038,856	+32.5
<b>Galveston</b> .....	735,423	1,077,902	-31.8	731,069	-12.9
<b>Norfolk</b> .....	815,183	500,706	+68.0	788,098	+17.2
<b>Total Southern</b> .....	\$9,789,406	\$3,647,215	-6.3	\$4,350,908	-6.3
<b>San Francisco</b> .....	12,608,183	13,381,631	-5.8	15,807,200	+13.1
<b>Total all</b> .....	\$90,470,772	\$50,191,688	+5.8	\$8,524,019	-29.2
<b>Outside New York</b> .....	\$23,206,492	\$14,456,293	+2.8	\$90,441,880	-13.6

\* Not included in totals.

Our usual five-day telegraphic returns of exchanges have been received this evening and are given below. At some points the figures cover only four days in consequence of the observance of Good Friday. In comparison with the similar period of last year there is a loss in the aggregate of 14.5 per cent. On the basis of these telegraphic returns the estimate for the full week ended March 31 would seem to point to a falling off compared with 1887 of about 15.6 per cent. Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. report the number of failures for the week ended to-night as 221 (179 in the United States and 42 in Canada), against 243 last week and 223 for the same week of last year.

Returns by Telegraph.	Week Ending March 31.			Week End'g Mar. 24	
	1888.	1887.	P. Cent.	1888.	P. Cent.
<b>New York</b> .....	\$478,570,993	\$49,675,931	-12.9	\$479,083,177	+5.3
<b>Sales of Stock (shares)</b> .....	(1,768,822)	(1,721,311)	(-20.5)	(1,159,023)	(+41.0)
<b>Boston</b> .....	\$9,046,036	\$4,800,437	-20.0	\$5,051,784	+12.6
<b>Philadelphia</b> .....	\$3,161,114	\$4,478,678	-31.6	\$5,211,628	+2.0
<b>Baltimore</b> .....	\$7,340,583	\$9,981,420	-26.9	\$10,053,681	-9.6
<b>Chicago</b> .....	\$9,778,000	\$4,887,060	-7.2	\$5,000,000	+6.9
<b>St. Louis</b> .....	\$12,750,069	\$12,890,949	-1.4	\$14,320,623	+5.7
<b>New Orleans</b> .....	\$6,571,875	\$7,240,285	-9.3	\$7,610,567	-27.9
<b>Total, 5 days</b> .....	\$68,190,744	\$74,037,700	-14.1	\$80,761,410	+5.3
<b>Estimated 1 day</b> .....	\$15,676,420	\$189,969,160	-28.8	\$139,000,000	+13.1
<b>Total full week</b> .....	\$73,797,129	\$93,026,860	-17.7	\$19,761,410	+6.6
<b>Balance Country</b> .....	\$3,468,149	\$2,016,617	+1.4	\$5,718,362	-1.5
<b>Total week all</b> .....	\$87,265,278	\$1,028,043,477	-17.4	\$25,479,772	+5.8

\* For the full week, based on last week's returns.



## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Money on call, as represented by bankers' balances, has shown a hardening tendency this week. This though has been in great part due to the fact that the Good Friday holiday made it necessary for borrowers to provide on Thursday for accommodation until Monday. Other influences likewise contributed to the change. Among these may be noted the continued outflow of currency to the interior and into the Treasury; also the sharp decline in certain stocks which has been a feature of the week and which induced increased caution, while some of the banks were temporarily out of the market as lenders preparatory to the demands for the first of April settlements. The week's range was 6 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the first named rate being recorded on Thursday and the latter early in the week; but each day large amounts were loaned at 2 per cent and comparatively little at the extremes, so that the average has not been much, if any, above  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, even on Thursday not being over 3 per cent. With the first of April the Government disbursements for interest reach about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars; as two-thirds of this amount, or more, usually passes through the banks at this centre, this disbursement ought to afford some relief to the money market, restoring in part the loss in reserve which the drain into the Treasury during recent weeks has caused. The permanency of the relief must of course depend on subsequent Treasury disbursements and on a cessation of the shipments to the interior, many seeming to think that this latter outflow is near an end, though the high rates for money in nearly all interior cities hardly encourage that belief. It is reported that time loans have been made by some of the trust companies at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for the remainder of the year on prime security, and loans have been offered at 4 per cent on the same class of collateral for from sixty days to six months. This business is chiefly done, however, by out-of-town banks and other institutions. The most of our city banks are doing nothing on time below 6 per cent, having an urgent inquiry from their mercantile customers for all the money they can spare. We hear, however, of a few cases in which our banks have loaned money at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, taking commercial paper as collateral. Commercial paper is reported quiet and not in over supply, but more liberal offerings are expected after the first of April. Rates are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  @ 6 per cent for four months' acceptances and 6 @ 7 per cent for good single names, having from four to six months to run.

The cable reports discounts of sixty day to three months bank bills in London at  $1\frac{1}{8}$  @  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. At Paris and at Berlin the open market rate is 2 per cent, while at Frankfort it is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Low rates at London and these higher rates on the Continent have led to a revival of the German demand on the Bank of England for gold. A private cable to us shows that the movement in that direction has been large this week. That is to say, the loss of bullion by the Bank of England, which is reported at £548,000, we thus learn was made up by a shipment to Germany and Holland of £316,000, and by a shipment to the interior of Great Britain of £343,000 and by an import from Australia of £111,000. The important financial feature of the week has been the very satisfactory presentation by Mr. Goschen of the English budget, showing a surplus of £2,165,000, the largest since 1874, and leaving the Treasury with a balance of £7,438,000, which large balance will greatly facilitate the conversion of the debt, enabling the government to pay off freely any

holder of consols who may prefer to be paid. Probably this very circumstance of abundant means to pay with, has helped to keep consols above par; of course so long as that fact continues, no one will desire to be paid, for more can be secured by selling.

Our foreign exchange market has been dull and gradually growing easier this week, and while there has been no change in the nominal rates, the absence of demand and some offerings of bankers' bills drawn against securities bought here for European account, have tended to reduce fractionally the rates for actual business. Commercial bills continue scarce, and command good prices. There was an export of \$300,000 in gold bars this week to Germany, but this was a special transaction, and not an exchange operation. Bankers do not look for gold shipments in any great volume this spring, unless money should further advance abroad.

In the railroad world the feature of most importance just now is the almost general falling off in gross earnings for current weeks as compared with the same time last year. The reasons for this, however, are obvious, and have been repeatedly set out in these columns. The latest figures cover the third week of March, and in that period of course eastern roads were still suffering from the effects of the storm of March 12. In the West, on the other hand, the rate war has operated to reduce earnings. The strike on the Burlington & Quincy has had the same effect with some roads, notably the Denver and Rio Grande, which has suffered from the inability to interchange traffic with the Burlington. But the circumstance of most general importance is the fact that last year merchants and shippers were rushing freight forward in anticipation of higher rates under the operation of the Inter-State law. This increased earnings so much that March, 1887, has ever since been regarded as the banner month in that respect, and it is with these heavy and exceptional totals that comparison is now made. We presume at the same time there has been some loss this year as the result of a less active state of general business. That is really the only particular in which the decrease is of any consequence, for the other causes are merely temporary and transient. It is proper to say that from the South the exhibits are pretty generally quite good, except where the Inter-State law played an important part in increasing earnings last year, and even in such cases the falling off now is insignificant as a rule. But there is considerable industrial development in progress in the Southern States.

As regards net earnings the results continue quite irregular. For February a good many companies have reported, and of these Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Oregon Navigation have done exceptionally well, while a number of other companies also show increased net. On the other hand the Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Mississippi, the Cin. Ind. St. Louis & Chicago, the Reading, the Northern Central and some minor roads report diminished net. The Reading exhibit of course is very bad, but everybody knows the reason. In most of the other cases the loss follows chiefly from higher expenses, and it is impossible to say how far these higher expenses are due to an increased cost of operating and how far to extra amounts spent for renewals, repairs and betterments. On the Pennsylvania it would seem as if considerable prominence would have to be assigned to the latter phase of the question, as the company reports an augmentation of \$412,541 in expenses for the month on earnings increased \$390,667. The Pennsylvania being such a prominent system, we give its results below for a series of years.



Lines East of Pittsburgh.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
February.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross earnings.....	4,379,455	3,988,788	3,549,475	3,075,790	3,430,733	3,712,215
Operat'g expenses.....	3,021,172	2,908,031	2,281,871	2,245,211	2,302,154	2,375,521
Net earnings.....	1,358,283	1,080,757	1,267,604	830,579	1,128,579	1,336,694
Western lines.....	-123,529	+3,475	-55,102	-205,180	-145,080	-95,530
Result.....	1,234,754	1,084,232	1,212,502	625,399	973,499	1,241,164
Jan. 1 to Mar. 1.						
Gross earnings.....	8,573,433	7,840,559	6,071,011	6,353,222	7,000,906	7,641,573
Operat'g expenses.....	6,209,280	5,246,051	4,751,896	4,532,159	4,710,251	4,833,820
Net earnings.....	2,364,203	2,594,508	2,319,115	1,821,063	2,290,715	2,807,752
Western lines.....	-63,019	+158,426	-188,789	-247,987	-256,371	+123,374
Result.....	2,301,184	2,752,934	2,030,326	1,573,076	2,034,344	2,931,026

This shows what a prominent feature the increase in expenses has been on this system. As compared with 1886, the augmentation for February is nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and for the two months it is nearly a million and a half.

The stock market this week has been demoralized and lower. The Gould properties have shown considerable firmness, but the grangers and the coal properties have been very weak, with the result of carrying down the whole list. Among the active stocks, Reading and Burlington & Quincy have both declined about five points, while some of the inactive specialties have declined still more. Vigorous assaults on the part of operators for lower prices are chiefly responsible for this demoralization, but the opportunity came from continued unfavorable developments in the general situation. Thus the action of Congress has been far from encouraging, the rate war in the Northwest has not yet been settled up (though some of the companies have advanced rates according to agreement), the Burlington & Quincy has been further embarrassed by the strike of the switchmen, both on its road and the St. Paul, Reading makes a bad exhibit for February, while railroad earnings generally are falling off. Of course the most of these are temporary in their nature, but for the time being they exert an adverse effect.

The following statement, made up from returns collected by us, shows the week's receipts and shipments of currency and gold by the New York banks.

Week ending March 30, 1888.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$1,811,000	\$2,255,000	Loss. \$444,000
Gold.....	5,600,000	1,310,000	Loss. 1,310,000
Total gold and legal tenders....	\$1,811,000	\$3,565,000	Loss. \$1,754,000

In addition to this movement the banks have lost \$2,000,000 through the operations of the Sub-Treasury and by gold exports. Adding that to the above, we have the following, which should indicate the total loss to the New York Clearing House banks for the week covered by the bank statement to be issued to-day.

Week ending March 30, 1888.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' Interior Movement, as above	\$1,811,000	\$3,565,000	Loss. \$1,754,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	5,600,000	7,600,000	Loss. 2,000,000
Total gold and legal tenders....	\$7,411,000	\$11,165,000	Loss. \$3,754,000

The subjoined table shows the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week, and at the corresponding date last year.

Banks of	March 29, 1888.			March 31, 1887.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	22,013,014	.....	22,013,014	24,770,532	.....	24,770,533
France.....	44,654,967	47,886,901	92,541,868	47,796,402	40,075,834	87,872,236
Germany.....	22,484,720	19,939,280	42,424,000	19,689,850	17,458,150	37,148,000
Aust.-Hung'y	8,258,000	14,596,000	22,854,000	8,336,000	13,930,000	22,266,000
Netherlands..	4,491,000	8,337,000	12,828,000	4,810,000	8,289,000	13,100,000
Nat. Belgium*	2,937,000	1,469,000	4,406,000	2,665,000	1,332,000	3,997,000
National Italy	6,973,000	1,118,000	8,091,000	7,001,000	773,000	7,774,000
Tot. this week	110,711,701	93,346,181	204,057,882	113,071,754	87,860,984	200,932,738
Tot. prev. w'k.	111,223,630	93,365,062	204,588,692	113,851,006	88,308,008	202,159,014

## THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF RAILROADS.

We had the privilege the past week of listening to an address at the Commonwealth Club by Professor Hadley, of Yale College, on the rights and duties of railroads. The feature which was mainly discussed was the labor difficulties, the defects thereby disclosed in existing methods of managers, and the remedial action the situation suggested. Subsequently Mr. Simon Sterne, of this city, spoke upon the same subject, taking a somewhat different view; but both speakers appeared to think that some radical change in railroad management was necessary. Professor Hadley looked chiefly to moral suasion and a union of interests between company and men, attended with acts and methods by which the men should see that their material interests were always cared for, and their advancement and promotion secured more in the railroad corporations than in the labor unions; while Mr. Sterne seemed to think that Government interference, under which military supervision should provide for an uninterrupted service, was the only relief.

It was assumed at the start that no combination of circumstances which should result in a suspension of railroad service could be permitted; that corporations having been granted the right and having the sole power to conduct the carrying trade of the country, cannot be allowed to paralyze the business of a community, but must be required to exercise that right and perform their duties under all circumstances. Accepting that as true, the dilemma of the railroad becomes at once apparent. Standing between a public necessity to keep running and the will of the engineers and switchmen not to let them run, there could be only one solution, and Mr. Hadley unhesitatingly accepted that. He asked could the employees be allowed to take advantage of this necessity to enforce their demands? Most certainly not, he replied, for if they were allowed, they and not the corporation would be in control, which would so imperil profits that no one would be willing to invest in railroads. Here we have in clear view the Scylla and Charybdis of the railroad puzzle, and to state the difficulty and face it squarely, are among the duties, not of railroads only, but of the public as well, and we are very glad to have it set out so sharply.

From this point the Professor's subject and argument passed in some degree from the field of logic to sentiment, but it was none the less interesting or suggestive on that account. Mr. Sterne, who is as we all know a lawyer, had to keep to his logic and brought up against military control, and that brought him by a natural sequence to State control. Mr. Hadley also reached State ownership, but only as a last resort—a penalty as it were of neglect or refusal on the part of managers to mend their ways. For he threw upon them and upon their too great desire to make money the failure hitherto to harmonize these opposing interests. The remedy of more stringent conspiracy laws the speaker rejected. Arbitration as a cure he considered a failure. The real corrective he claimed was in the line of making the interests of capital and labor identical, and bringing labor to see that they were identical, through such mindfulness on the part of the corporation of its employees that they would find no need of trades unions. That idea no doubt covers a grand purpose, the aim we are glad to be able to say of very many of our railroad managers to-day. In fact it is the same principle which guides every true life whether in railroad circles or out of them. That it will accomplish all Professor Hadley claims in the way of conciliating and attaching employees, we cannot think. But failure should not in the least discourage one; the principle remains the same, and the duty the same, though success may be withheld.



Here, however, we have to part company with our friend, for we cannot accept his concluding thought. He told us substantially that even where the workmen are in the wrong the heavier part of the blame should rest on the corporation; that railroad corporations were given to selecting as managers those who were foremost in making dollars rather than those who were capable of leading men; that the employes should have before them the chance of higher pay according to the worth of the services rendered, and also promotion when deserving of it, which they do not get now. These and other similar assumptions and statements made by Mr. Hadley in support of the idea which ran through his whole address—that dereliction of duty on the part of managers was the source of and the pivotal point in this whole controversy—do not accord with our information and beliefs. So far as we are familiar with railroad methods, we should say that he had misapprehended the situation—that the principle governing official action among them, would compare very favorably with the principles governing among any class of our citizens. A large number of roads—are we not authorized to say a large majority of them—are directed on a basis which ensures mindfulness of employes' interests and promotion from the ranks. Of course, Professor Hadley knows that not every man,—no, not even one in a thousand, is capable of directing a department of railroad service. An employe may make an excellent brakeman or conductor or engineer, and yet not have the capacity for a broader field. We are aware that an idea prevails, which has recently found an able advocate, that the opportunity is about all an individual needs; but men with such opinions must have had very little business experience, or they would have learned that there is nothing so difficult to command as conscientious industry combined with the talent to organize and direct. This cannot even be given to one by education, any more than a college education can impart to every graduate the mind and judgment to grasp an industrial problem with the readiness and analytical precision that our learned lecturer of last Monday night possesses.

A clear and as seems to us instructive test of Professor Hadley's theory may be found by investigating the general subject of labor difficulties. For strikes are not by any means, as we all know, confined to or even of most frequent occurrence in railroad circles. Has it been illiberal treatment on the part of companies and firms which has produced these strikes? One can best answer this by noting the relation wages at present bear to profits in the industries of the land. Is it not literally true that the profits of capital, however employed, are greatly reduced, but that labor, to a large extent, is receiving the same remuneration it received ten years ago? This we claim to be a fact, although the necessities of life—that is, the cost of living—are less than they were at the earlier date. With regard to railroad employes, the same relative condition between wages and profits holds true. We have tables before us as we write which give the compensation for railroad engineers even higher now than was given by similar figures compiled in 1874 when we were on a green-back basis. Does not this show most conclusively that present strikes are not the result of oppression on the part of cruel managers? To us on the contrary that looks like liberality, and that view becomes even more clearly authorized when one remembers how much smaller the return now is on the capital invested in railroads than it was only a few years ago, of which we gave a comprehensive illustration from Poor's figures for the whole country a month since. There would seem to be no room for complaint if wages follow profits, but where wages increase

as profits decline, such treatment is popularly considered to bear the mark of generosity, and we repeat that we join in that popular belief.

Just now, too, seems to be a very inopportune moment for making new demands—the railroads in the west being peculiarly hard pressed. They are being pursued by politicians, who think they can make votes by further cutting down railroad revenue. The Governor of Iowa has made himself especially conspicuous in this effort. It is strange that the wage earning population does not see that such measures as he is pushing are really a direct attack upon them. The return on capital invested in railroads in the whole United States only averaged 2.04 per cent in 1886, and taking out the New England and Middle States, the remainder of the country netted a little over 1½ per cent. And yet the Iowa Governor and his legislature would wipe out this paltry return. Such men ought to be recognized as labor's worst enemies. They take away from the railroads the power to favor their employes, making it impossible for the companies to give higher wages, and perhaps in the end forcing them to give less than they now do.

Is it not a little trying thus on the one hand to be deprived of one's income, and at the same time on the other to be accused of a lack of liberality? And yet is not that the "hole" our railroads are in to-day?

#### MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has been able to get a new section added to the Bond Purchase bill which, in the form he proposed it, was as radical as any enactment during our civil war. The bond bill, as will be remembered, was passed by the House and reported favorably by the Finance Committee to the Senate, and simply authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with his surplus. Mr. Morrill, on Monday of this week, called it up and Mr. Plumb then offered his amendment. Let us may do the Kansas Senator an injustice, we give his proposal in full, as printed in the Congressional Record; a perusal of it will interest our readers also.

SECTION 2. That whenever the circulation of any national bank or any portion thereof, shall be surrendered, and the same is not taken up by other national banks within thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon issue an equivalent amount of Treasury notes of the denominations now provided by law for national bank notes. Said Treasury notes shall be deposited in the Treasury, and paid out as other moneys kept for the discharge of the obligations of the Government. They shall be receivable for salaries and for all dues to the Government, including duties on imports; shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private; shall be redeemable in coin, as the legal tender notes of the United States now are; and when received into the Treasury they shall be reissued, and when mutilated or worn they shall be replaced in the same manner as now provided by law for said legal tender notes. The coin held in the Treasury at the date of the passage of this act for the redemption of the legal tender notes of the Government shall also be applicable to the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for; and such coin reserve may, from time to time, be increased by adding thereto other sums from payments made into the Treasury, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Provided, That the total amount of said coin reserve shall never be less than 25 per cent, nor more than 30 per cent, of the total amount of legal tender and Treasury notes outstanding. The true intent and meaning of this section being that the volume of paper money outstanding (exclusive of gold and silver certificates) shall remain as now existing.

To complete the history of this affair, we would add that a motion was made to lay the above amendment on the table and it was carried by one majority. Thereupon Mr. Plumb moved the same amendment, omitting only the words "public and private," thus leaving the section to read that the Treasury notes it authorizes shall be receivable for Government dues, and be a legal tender between national banks. In this latter shape it was agreed to by a vote of 28 in its favor to 21 against it, there being 27 Senators absent. If any one wants to know why enterprise is in abeyance just now, and why during late years all periods of Congressional sessions are



periods of industrial stagnation, he need not investigate any further or any deeper. That capital will venture outside of comfortable reach while such measures are being played with and passed, is impossible.

But we did not intend to remark upon the demerits of the amendment, for they are sufficiently obvious. Our purpose was in part to acquaint our readers with what was being done in Washington. But a further and more important point we had in view, was to notice some of Mr. Plumb's reasons for supporting the measure. As we would not think of questioning his honesty, we must conclude he is misinformed, since the statements are not correct which he offers as the motives for his action. Furthermore, the real facts are official and beyond dispute, so nothing more can be needed than to recall them to the Senator's attention to lead him to vote against his own amendment when the bill is amended comes up for action—unless forsooth he shall in the meantime find some new reasons for supporting it.

We should premise by saying that the whole burden of Mr. Plumb's remarks is a fear of currency contraction. First, he asserts that there is going to be a great contraction of bank note currency when the Secretary purchases bonds under this bill. He says, calling the surplus to be let out 100 millions, suppose the Secretary buys outstanding 4 per cent bonds sufficient with the premium to cover that sum and the national banks sell to him their bonds which are held for circulation—in that case he tells us the disbursement by the Treasury instead of being 100 million would only be "10 per cent of that amount." His calculation is erroneous, even granting that the supposition he makes is a possible one. It is erroneous because the banks only have circulation for 90 per cent of the deposited bonds; hence all the premium and 10 per cent of the face of the bonds—that is about 35 per cent instead of 10 per cent—would be disbursed.

But what is of more importance is that his fear is groundless unless he thinks that the national banks are nearly all of them going to surrender their charters. They only had (out of the \$1,041,764,052 bonds outstanding) 182 million dollars in bonds on deposit for circulation on the first of this month (March), and probably more than half of that, covered the *minimum* amount of Government bonds which a national bank must hold and which it can not part with except it parts with its national character, and we have discovered no disposition to do that; in fact the extremely rapid increase in these banks the past two years forbid any such supposition. Remember, too, that these bond purchases are very different from the bond calls. The calls were imperative, the purchases are entirely voluntary, and each bank will keep its minimum holdings until the price of the bond is so high that the bank sees enough money in the sale to make it worth while to wind up its business; furthermore those institutions which have more than the minimum circulation, will not voluntarily part with it until bonds go considerably above present figures.

Again, Mr. Plumb has frightened himself into believing that there has been a contraction of the currency in progress during late years. He says that the "contraction of the currency during the last three years has been 5 per cent of its volume. This means depreciation of the property of the country \$3,000,000,000. Debts have not only increased, but the means to pay them have diminished in proportion as the currency has been contracted." This statement is the very opposite of the truth, for there has been a very large addition to the currency during the three years in question. We have not the space to-day to give the details, but we will agree

to furnish Mr. Plumb with the figures in extenso anytime he wants them. They show, instead of a contraction of 5 per cent, that notwithstanding bank notes have decreased, the total amount of circulation outside the Treasury vaults has increased and is now over 110 million dollars larger than it was three years ago, and is increasing every single month.

These are the two reasons Senator Plumb gives for his action. First, that the banks will be led to sell their bonds and give up their circulation. Second, that there has already been a large contraction of the currency and that this contraction will thus be further increased. We have shown not only that neither of these statements is correct, but that our active currency has been and is being largely added to every month. Now may we not ask in the name of the languishing business interests of the country, that the Senator reverse his action, and give the Secretary power to get out his surplus.

#### CHANGES IN RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

The Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad furnishes such complete information of its traffic movements and operations, that its annual report is an ever-welcome visitor to the student of railroad history in the United States. From that report one gets an idea of the great changes that have taken place in all departments of the railroad business in recent years. It so happens, too, that the Cleveland & Indianapolis, in a great many particulars, may be taken as a good illustration of the condition of things east of the Mississippi River. The position of the road in forming an important link in a through route to Cincinnati and St. Louis, has always made it peculiarly susceptible to the conditions affecting trunk line or through traffic. At the same time the situation of the system in the centre of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—a field at once rich in the products of agriculture and the centre of great manufacturing activity—has enabled it to share in the general industrial development going on in that section of the country.

The first thing that strikes the observer on an examination of the traffic statistics, is the fact (and the same fact has been pointed out by us in other cases), that the character of the traffic has been changed, and that the products of agriculture no longer play the important part in it that they formerly did. We can show this in no better way than by comparing the principal items of tonnage for the late year with, say, 1879, the first year after the resumption of specie payments, as follows. We have arranged the items so as to place those recording an increase on one side, and those recording a decrease on the other. The figures cover the Cleveland & Indianapolis proper, the data on the other lines not going back far enough.

Tons.	1887	1879	Tons.	1887	1879
Merchandise...	683,561	406,258	Wheat .....	114,458	220,528
Manufactures...	179,045	78,178	Corn, oats & seed	191,750	426,177
Coal .....	414,546	282,394	Flour .....	87,349	138,868
Stone & Lime...	203,983	85,390	Horses & Cattle	89,530	106,431
Forest Produce	314,900	194,207	Cotton .....	53,940	84,446
Provisions .....	136,278	73,936	Tobacco .....	13,263	13,999
Petroleum .....	102,373	50,467	Ores .....	19,469	15,481
St. & Pig Iron.	63,607	45,828	Cars .....	5,625	12,360
Hogs & Sheep.	93,158	66,540			
Engines .....	8,414	220			
			Grand total.	2,808,149	2,299,711

Thus though the 1887 traffic is over half a million tons larger than the 1879 traffic, yet every one of what are called the products of the soil—wheat, corn and oats, flour, cotton, tobacco—counted for a smaller amount in 1887 than in the earlier year, and the gain comes wholly from those items which reflect the growth and settlement of the western country. For instance, of corn, oats, &c., the road carried only 191,750 tons in 1887, against 426,177 tons in 1879; of wheat 114,458 tons, against 220,528 tons; of flour 87,349 tons, against 138,868 tons; and of



cotton 59,940 tons, against 84,446 tons. On the other hand, the tonnage of merchandise, of manufactures, of coal, of stone and lime, of forest produce—representing the extension of general industries—these show in each case a very marked increase. There have been a great many fluctuations in all the items in the interval since 1879, but in the main the results given reflect correctly the prevailing tendency. Of course the tonnage of agricultural products is in a large measure controlled by the outturn of the crops, and 1887 can hardly be said to have been a favorable year in that respect. Yet had we taken the previous year instead of 1887, the totals would have been larger only in the case of corn and tobacco, and smaller in the case of flour, wheat and cotton, so that on the whole the comparison is not an unfair one. The truth is, the grain and cereal tonnage represents items for which there are a greatly increased number of competitors (and in no section of the country is competition more active and keen than in this very section), so that it is not surprising that the amount going to any one system should have been greatly reduced.

The effect of the change is distinctly beneficial. It secures to the road greater diversification of traffic, makes it less dependent upon one kind of business, and diminishes the importance to it of a good or a bad agricultural outturn, at least so far as concerns the volume of such products—all of which tends to greater stability of traffic and income. The transformation which the above table shows to have occurred in that particular is hardly appreciated on a cursory examination. Taking wheat, flour, and corn, oats, &c., the tonnage in 1887 was only 393,557 tons, or less than one-seventh of the whole, while in 1879 it had been 785,573 tons, or over one-third of the then total. In the earlier year "corn, oats and seed" was the largest single item at 426,177 tons. In 1887 it was only fifth at 191,750 tons, and merchandise stood at 683,561 tons, coal at 444,546 tons, forest produce at 314,900 tons, and even stone and lime at 203,983 tons. And these changes are not the result of any increase in mileage, the miles of road operated having been 391 in all the years.

But it is not alone in the composition of the traffic that the alteration is significant. Resulting from or coincident with the same there has been a change in the course and direction of the freight movement. The east bound shipments usually preponderate largely, but on the Cleveland & Indianapolis at least the difference has been very greatly reduced. Thus while in 1878 only 22.66 per cent of the freight moved was west bound, in 1887 the proportion going west had risen to 40.97 per cent, there having with one exception been an increase in every one of the intervening years. As regards the tonnage-mileage—that is, tons one mile—the change is just as striking, and even a little more so. For instance, in the first mentioned year the west bound shipments were only 69,106,687 tons and the east bound 276,738,686 tons, but in 1887 the west bound were 194,450,332 tons and the east bound 258,325,837. In other words, while the west bound traffic is decidedly the largest ever reached, the east bound is not as heavy as it was in 1878. We may say, too, that the same characteristic is revealed in the division of the shipments between local and through freight. Both the west bound local and the west bound through movements are the largest ever recorded, but the east bound are far from being so in either case; in fact, the east bound through tonnage is the smallest of the last ten years with the single exception of 1886, though the local makes a very much better comparison.

It is not difficult to understand these differences. They follow chiefly from the change in the composition of the

traffic, already noted. The east bound movement of course represents mainly the products of the soil seeking a market at the seaboard, and the shipments of these products we have seen have diminished as the result of increased competition and indifferent crops. On the other hand, the increase in the west bound shipments represents the augmented wants of the communities served. Population of course has increased, while at the same time the expansion of manufacturing and industrial activity in that section of the country has further added to the demand for goods and materials coming in large part from the East. It is proper to state, too, that while the figures given cover the Cleveland & Columbus proper, on the system as a whole (including the Cincinnati & Springfield and the Indianapolis & St. Louis) the proportionate amounts of east bound and west bound freight still more closely approximate each other. The data do not go back to 1878, but for the late year the number of tons moved one mile westward was 340 millions, against 387 millions eastward. Even as compared with the year preceding, there has been improvement in this respect, the gain in east bound having been less than 23 million tons, and in west bound more than 37½ millions.

One great advantage that has resulted from this equalization of the currents of traffic has been that the company has been able to reduce the cost per unit of traffic to very low figures. It is hardly necessary to say that other things being equal, that company can operate cheapest which is obliged to haul back the least number of empty cars, the maximum of economy being obtained when the cars are all carried loaded both ways. The Cleveland & Indianapolis has not been able to do quite that, but certainly it has come nearer to it than most other large roads. Hence, even though the operating expenses in 1887 were increased through the inclusion of some extra items, the average cost per ton per mile on the whole system was only 511 thousandths of a cent, and on the Cleveland & Columbus proper but 460 thousandths, the lowest figure ever reached with the exception of that for 1886. How this compares with standard roads like the New York Central and Pennsylvania will appear when we say that the Central has in no year shown a lower cost than 530 thousandths, while in 1887 the figure was 560 thousandths; on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh & Erie, however, the average last year was 497 thousandths, and on the main stem and branches only 426 thousandths. It should be noted that a low cost per unit of traffic is quite essential on the Cleveland & Indianapolis, for its average freight rate per ton per mile is proportionately low, having been in 1887 only seventy hundredths of a cent on the road proper, and 74½ hundredths on the whole system, while the average on the Central was seventy-eight hundredths, and on the Pennsylvania Eastern system seventy-three hundredths, though on the main line of the latter the figure was only sixty-seven hundredths. As compared with the period of the trunk line war, of course even these rates show very decided improvement.

As the result of all this, the Cleveland & Indianapolis reports for 1887 larger net earnings than in any other of the last ten years. As compared with two years before, the total has just about doubled—that is, it has risen from \$975,878 to \$1,813,802 on the road proper, and from \$1,482,171 to \$2,820,278 on the whole system. The Cincinnati & Springfield returns a slight profit on its charges—a thing that has happened only once before in the ten years. The Indianapolis & St. Louis shows a deficit of \$207,737, which also is the best exhibit for the ten years with one exception. Taking the system together, there is



a surplus above charges for the year of \$797,001, of which, however, \$431,521 was used for additions and betterments.

### THE ST. PAUL REPORT.

There are several noteworthy features about the present report of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In the first place, it contains much fuller information about the property itself—its characteristics, composition, and advantages—than it has been the custom to give in the past. In the second place, the report is noteworthy for a commendable departure in some of the company's methods of book-keeping, the change tending to a clearer understanding of the company's financial position.

Taking up the latter point first, we find that the company now charges up accrued interest in full, both in the income account and the balance sheet, following in this respect the practice pursued by nearly all large companies. Past reports of the St. Paul have not been made up on this basis. The matter was of chief importance in the case of the floating debt. Almost the whole of the company's bonds bear coupons maturing January 1 and July 1, but the liability for January interest, amounting to over three million dollars, was never till this year brought into the statement of floating liabilities for December 31. It is easy to see that the habit grew up out of an old practice adopted when the system was yet quite small, and when, therefore, it had less significance. Clearly, however, it was not suited to present conditions and requirements, and hence it is gratifying that the management have disregarded old traditions and changed the method.

It is also satisfactory to note that the exhibit of the floating liabilities in the new form shows the company to be in very easy circumstances. Floating debt, in the ordinary sense, there is none—that is, there are no notes or bills payable. Of current liabilities, the amount is \$6,391,372, including \$3,395,485 of accrued interest, and \$2,896,431 of vouchers and pay rolls. Against these current liabilities the company held \$2,716,319 in cash and call loans, \$3,365,000 of mortgage bonds unsold in the treasury, and \$1,140,909 of accounts due it. It also held \$2,909,148 of stocks and bonds of other companies. The stock of material and supplies on hand, though not, strictly speaking, an offset to floating debt, has, it is interesting to observe, increased very largely during the year—from \$2,048,984 on December 31, 1886, to \$2,927,171 on December 31, 1887.

As regards the other particular in which the present report is to be commended, it contains, as already said, an unusually full and clear exposition of the property. It has always been known that the tenure by which the St. Paul held and operated its road was quite different from that of ordinary companies of large mileage. There are no rental or lease guarantees, the St. Paul being practically the sole and absolute owner of the whole of the vast mileage operated. The only charge against earnings ahead of stock, is the interest on the debt. This makes it very easy at any time to determine the position of the company. One need only figure the amount of this interest and then compare it with current net earnings. It is this fact as to ownership which makes the detailed description of the property furnished by Vice President Bond all the more valuable and interesting. We give Mr. Bond's report in full on another page, so need hardly repeat the details here. Suffice it to say that it shows the company to be in unusually good condition for carrying on its business. It has large and valuable terminal facilities at Milwaukee, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and

Council Bluffs, including at Chicago a double entrance into the city (the second secured by the purchase during the year of the Chicago & Evanston road); it owns seven bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, over which its traffic passes free of any charge; it has some useful coal property; its facilities for receiving and storing grain seem to be unusually good, for the report shows that the elevators along the line, owned either by private parties or by the company, have a capacity only a trifle less than 30 million bushels; finally, it has a large stock of equipment and motive power, comprising 740 locomotives, 608 passenger, baggage, mail and express cars, and 22,023 freight cars. The miles of road now included in the system are 5,670, and there are besides over 1,100 miles of sidings, spurs, second track, &c. With such a vast property it is not surprising that the debt should be large, amounting to 119½ million dollars. But it should be remembered that this is the only charge on the road. Besides, the amount is not large relatively. On the contrary, on a mileage basis it is quite small. In fact that is also true of the \$61,277,261 stock (\$39,680,361 common and \$21,596,900 preferred)—it represents only \$10,807 per mile, and this with the \$21,029 of bonds per mile makes the total capitalization per mile but \$31,836.

With regard to the results of the late year's operations, the figures are the same as published some weeks ago. After charging up interest for the year in full and 5 per cent dividends on the common and 7 per cent on the preferred stock, a surplus of \$598,095 remains on the operations for the twelve months. This is on the basis of the dividends paid in April and October, 1887. On the basis of the dividends paid in October, 1887, and April, 1888, which is the usual practice (for the April dividend really comes out of the previous year's earnings), the surplus would be only \$394,697, the reason for this difference being that the 1888 April dividend is on the increased amount of stock, while that for April, 1887, is on the stock before the increase. In neither case is the surplus large, but, as will be seen from the following, the St. Paul has never reported a very heavy balance. Of course the equipment and improvement expenditures (amounting in 1887 to \$1,621,123) do not appear in any of these figures.

Years	Mileage end of year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Net Earnings	Interest paid.	Dividends.	*Balance.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1879..	2,350	10,012,820	5,473,705	4,539,027	2,357,407	1,783,819	466,808
1880..	3,775	13,086,119	7,742,420	5,343,699	2,918,384	1,942,237	807,370
1881..	4,217	17,025,461	10,317,931	6,707,530	4,127,389	2,210,617	1,004,832
1882..	4,520	20,386,726	12,186,073	8,200,653	4,786,053	2,704,988	1,243,425
1883..	4,760	23,050,823	13,778,038	9,281,785	5,373,925	3,321,167	1,351,400
1884..	4,804	23,470,908	13,859,628	9,611,370	5,918,608	4,270,082	1,071,968
1885..	4,921	24,413,273	14,512,471	9,900,802	6,090,574	4,878,079	1,032,088
1886..	5,208	24,718,403	14,560,264	10,158,139	6,241,093	4,053,601	1,008,099
1887..	5,670	25,366,124	15,326,694	10,039,430	6,456,637	4,400,921	394,697

\* Including miscellaneous income, which in 1879 amounted to \$69,067; in 1880 to \$324,298; in 1881 to \$635,308; in 1882 to \$623,813; in 1883 to \$164,707; in 1884 to \$82,306; in 1885 to \$105,939; in 1886 to \$144,654, and in 1887 to \$272,825.

† Dividend on common stock only 5 per cent in 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, against 7 per cent previously.

NOTE.—Dividends are on the basis of the amounts paid out of the year's earnings, not the amounts paid in the year. This accounts for the fact that while according to the company's statement the surplus balance for 1887 is \$598,095, according to our statement it is \$394,697.

It will be noticed that while the gross earnings for the late year were the largest ever reported, the net did not quite equal those of 1886. This calls attention to the fact that there has been another decline in rates, and that the average per ton per mile is now down to 1.09 cents. We took occasion a year ago to point out what a great reduction had taken place during the last few years and what an important difference this made in the results. But the downward movement is still in progress, and for 1887 the decline as compared with the previous twelve months reaches 7 per cent. From the table which Vice-President Bond gives in his report, it will be seen that



in the last ten years the rate has been cut down nearly one-half—that is, from 2·08 cents per ton per mile to 1·09 cents. Even during the last five years there has been a reduction of over one-quarter, or from 1·48 to 1·09 cents.

**A DRY GOODS CHART.**—A very imperfect idea of this publication may be obtained from its title. Perhaps, strictly speaking, it is just what its name claims for it, though much broader in its scope than most people would conclude from the name. Briefly stated, it covers cotton and wool as well as goods, and though of course wholly statistical, it is not of a kind which the owner will put away for reference on rare occasions, but a work that he will keep near at hand for daily use. Mr. Joshua Reese, Jr., the well-informed dry goods editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, is the compiler and publisher, and he has been very happy in both the form and method of presenting his facts. The typographically nothing could be nearer perfect. Both figures and diagrams are given of prices, every figure and every line being so distinct as to convey its meaning at a glance, leaving no chance for mistakes or confusion. The tables of the world's production and consumption of wool from 1860 to the year just closed, which are here published for the first time in any form, are peculiarly timely, and alone worth the price of the work. Mr. Reese likewise furnishes similar figures for cotton, and prices of both cotton and wool, in the one case running back to 1830 and in the other to 1837. All the articles of manufacture which are included in the work also have the highest and lowest prices indicated monthly, from 1880 to 1888, on colored charts. Ten dollars is asked for this work, and it is extremely cheap for so useful a publication so handsomely gotten up.

## Monetary and Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, March 17, 1888.

On Thursday last the Bank of England Directors reduced the official rate of discount to 2 per cent, it having been 2½ per cent during the four weeks previous. The joint stock banks made no alteration in their rates for deposits, which remain as before at 1 per cent, but the discount houses, which towards the close of February, when the discount rates were hardening, advanced their rates, made a retrograde step and reduced their allowances on deposits to 1 per cent for money at call and 1¼ per cent if with notice.

For a long time past many persons fearing a shrinkage of values in consequence of the political uncertainty on the Continent, have been holding aloof from the stock market, and have allowed their money to remain in the banks comparatively idle, but this week political considerations have been almost ignored, and there has been an active demand for first-class securities. Of course the immediate cause of this demand was the proposed reduction of interest on the British debt. This affects the holders of about £560,000,000 nominal of British funds, a large proportion of whom have been seeking in other markets for good securities yielding over 2½ per cent, which is about what the debt when converted will afford. But there are general considerations to be borne in mind in accounting for the great appreciation of investment securities which has been going on for a number of years past. First and foremost is the fact that the savings of the nation have been accumulating faster than the creation of investment stocks. Before the Parliament inquiry into foreign loans in 1875, and before the default of Turkey and Spain, foreign governments were in the habit of constantly recurring to the London market for loans. The financial collapse of the two countries referred to, the disinclination of investors to buy Russian issues, the selling to some extent of English holdings of Russian bonds, the payment of United States debt, and the insignificant creations of new capital for home railway companies, have all had an effect on prices which has only in part been offset by some considerable issues of Indian, Colonial and municipal securities, and the active creation at least for five years past of new joint stock companies.

Of securities in which the trustee is allowed to invest, there have been no new issues of any amount, and consequently, as the demand for them is constantly increasing, prices of securities of this class have gone higher and higher. By Mr. Goschen's conversion scheme a very large number of persons are obliged to accept the new 2¼ per cent stock in place of previous 3

per cents, but where the investor deals with his own money, and is not bound down by trust deeds, he has of late, in a very great number of cases, been selling Home Funds and transferring money to other securities. As a consequence, we have some of the preferential securities of English railways at prices which give the investor only about 3 to 3¼ per cent, notably London & North Western 4 per cent debenture stock, which has been as high as £135. Hitherto there has been but little demand for any American railway securities, except for first-class bonds, but this week the investment demand has been so great as to lead to some buying of the shares of American dividend-paying companies. At the close of last week, after the death of the Emperor of Germany, there was an endeavor on the part of operators for the fall to buy back foreign government stocks, and this has continued all through this week, so that there is the extraordinary feature of an event expected to lead to a serious fall in prices being followed by an appreciable rise in values.

Last week there were no important loans or company issues, but this week the further fall in the value of money, a more confident feeling in respect to the political situation, and the desire of promoters to "make hay while the sun shines," has led to the issue of another crowd of company prospectuses. Among the more important issues is a Liverpool and Manchester brewery company. Threlfall's has asked for a million of capital, and another Liverpool brewery company is expected to appeal to the public in the course of a few days. It is anticipated that very soon the first instalment of the long-talked-of Mexican conversion loan will be offered in the market. It is whispered that it will be for £3,800,000 in the form of 6 per cents, the issue price to be 78½ per cent. There is an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that the German bank, *Infirma* who took the loan secured it at 70 per cent. The Tarapaca Waterworks Co., with a capital of £400,000, is expected to meet with marked success, inasmuch as it is promoted by the same capitalists who recently effected an advance of nearly 1,600 per cent in the price of shares of the Nitrate Railway, which is situated in the same part of Chili as the waterworks venture. Colonel North was one of those largely interested in the Nitrate Railway, having bought early last year a considerable block of shares at 14 per cent. They are now quoted at 240. In fact at the present time Colonel North is quite a leader in the market, he having taken part, directly or indirectly, in several new ventures. He is said to have made considerable sums by speculations in diamond shares which have continued their merry upward course this week. The consolidation of the two largest companies is now pretty well perfected. At this week's settlement in the diamond market some astonishment was caused by the ostentatious display of prominent city names passed into the market as purchasers, and stock was made artificially scarce.

The rates for money have been as follows:

London	Bank Rate.	Open market rates.						Interest allowed for deposits by		
		Bank Bills.			Trade Bills.			Joint Stock Banks.	Disc't H'se. Call.	At 7 to 14 Days.
		Three Months	Four Months	Six Months	Three Months	Four Months	Six Months			
Feb. 10	3	1¼@1½	1½@2	2 @	1¼@2	2 @2½	2¼@2½	1½	1	1¼-1½
" 17	2½	1½@1¾	1½@2	2 @	2 @2½	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	1	1	1¼-1½
" 24	2½	1½@2	2 @	2 @	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	1	1	1¼-1½
Mar. 2	2½	1½@2	2 @	2 @	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	1	1	1¼-1½
" 9	2½	1½@2	1½@2	1½@2	2 @2½	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	1	1	1¼-1½
" 16	2	1¼@1½	1½@2	1½@2	1¼@2	2 @2½	2 @2½	1	1	1¼-1½

The following return shows the position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, &c., compared with the last three years:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.
Circulation, excluding 7-day and other bills.....	23,021,357	23,338,000	23,619,665	23,942,545
Public deposits.....	13,538,266	10,509,806	9,788,570	12,354,401
Other deposits.....	23,441,447	23,064,103	25,493,828	24,793,574
Government securities.....	16,634,941	14,136,141	11,560,349	14,651,801
Other securities.....	22,304,513	21,439,104	24,567,616	22,701,063
Reserve of notes and coin.....	16,506,650	16,470,851	14,585,426	18,270,442
Coin and bullion.....	23,328,014	24,057,851	22,455,091	25,869,087
Reserve to liabilities.....	44 7-16 p.c.	48½ p.c.	41¼ p.c.	49 p.c.
Bank rate.....	2 p.c.	3 p.c.	2 p.c.	3½ p.c.
Consols.....	101½	101½	100 3-16	98½
Clearing-House return.....	143,723,000	138,916,000	134,068,000	129,466,000

The Bank rate of discount and open market rates at the chief Continental cities now and for the previous three weeks have been as follows:



<i>Rates of Interest at</i>	<i>Mar. 16.</i>		<i>Mar. 9.</i>		<i>Mar. 2.</i>		<i>Feb. 24.</i>	
	<i>Bank Rate.</i>	<i>Open Market</i>	<i>Bank Rate.</i>	<i>Open Market</i>	<i>Bank Rate.</i>	<i>Open Market</i>	<i>Bank Rate.</i>	<i>Open Market</i>
Paris.....	2½	1½	2½	2	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Berlin.....	3	2	3	1¾	3	1¾	3	1¾
Frankfort.....	3	2	3	1¾	3	1¾	3	1¾
Hamburg.....	3	1¾	3	1½	3	1¾	3	1¾
Amsterdam.....	2½	2½	2½	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Brussels.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Madrid.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vienna.....	4	3½	4	3½	4	3½	4	3½
St. Petersburg.....	5	6½	5	6½	5	6½	5	6½@6¾
Copenhagen.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows on the state of the bullion market :

Gold.—Has continued in steady demand for Continent, but at low prices. Some arrivals in coin, chiefly from New Zealand, have been purchased; total, £94,000. Arrivals—£75,000 from Australia, £8,000 from Cape of Good Hope; total, £83,000. To Bombay, £2,500.

Silver—The price remained steady at 43½d. until Tuesday, when, with the usual weaker exchanges, a fall to 43½s. took place. On Wednesday the Council were only able to allot at a reduction, and consequently 43½d. was quoted yesterday, and to-day 43½d. Arrivals—£80,000 from New York. To Bombay, \$4,600; to Calcutta, £10,000.

Mexican dollars—Have not been dealt in lately, and their price has greatly depended on their melting value.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

GOLD.			SILVER.		
London Standard.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 8.	London Standard.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 8.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bar gold, fine.....oz.	77 9	77 9	Bar silver.....oz.	435½	43½
Bar gold, containing			Bar silver, containing		
20 dwts silver.....oz.	77 10	77 10	5 grs. gold.....oz.	435½	437½
Span.doublons.....oz.			½ake silver.....oz.	403½	40 15-16
Am.doublons.....oz.			Mexican dols.....oz.		42¼

In trade quarters there is some disappointment at the absence of indications of a decided spring revival. In the iron market prices are again lower, Glasgow pig iron warrants being quoted at 38s. 9d., while Middlesbrough No. 3 pig is nominally 31s. 6d., with perhaps 3d. less here and there. There was a good deal of talk at the close of last year about the revival in the shipbuilding industry, but unhappily the anticipations of a good business are not being confirmed. Clyde shipbuilding returns show that the new vessels launched in the first two months of the present year represented only 17,000 tons, or just 5,000 tons less than for the same period of 1887.

Mark Lane houses report an entire indisposition to speculate in grain, and quite a hand-to-mouth business is transacted. Markets have been dull and wheats have been quoted at slightly lower prices. Nominally the *Gazette* average price has of late been rising 1d. or so per week, the movements of some days prior to the issue of the returns being indicated. Home stocks of wheat are being steadily drawn upon, but quantities afloat preclude any idea, apart from unexpected serious political incidents, of sharp movements in the market. The imports, for the twenty-seven weeks, of wheat and flour, reckoned as wheat, have been 9,330,000 quarters, against 9,432,000 quarters and 8,396,000 quarters in the corresponding periods of 1886-7 and 1885-6. The home sales of wheat have been 5,172,000 quarters contrasting with 4,029,000 and 5,241,000 quarters in the corresponding periods of the two previous years.

### English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London are reported by cable as follows for the week ending March 30.

<i>London.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>
Silver, per oz. .... <i>d.</i>	43 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	43 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	43 <sup>6</sup> <sub>16</sub>	43	43	.....
Consols for money. ....	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 11 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Consols for account. ....	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 13 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	101 11 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
French rentes (in Paris) fr.	82 08 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	82 10 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	82 07 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	82 22 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	82 30 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
U. S. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> of 1891. ....	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
U. S. 4s of 1907. ....	127 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	127 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	127 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	126 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	126 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Canadian Pacific. ....	61 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	62 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	62 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	62 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	63 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul. ....	7 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	7 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	7 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	x72 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	71 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Eric common stock. ....	23 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	24 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	23 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	23 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	23 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Illino Central. ....	119 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	119 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	119 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	119 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	119 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Pennsylvania. ....	56	56 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	55 5 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	56	55 5 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
Philadelphia & Reading. ....	30 1 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	29 7 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	29 1 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	28 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	28 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....
New York Central. ....	108 14 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108 3 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	108	x107 1 <sup>16</sup> <sub>16</sub>	.....

## Commercial and Miscellaneous News

**NATIONAL BANKS.**—The following national bank has been organized since last advices :

- 3,857—The Minnville National Bank, Oregon. Capital, \$50,000. J. W. Cowles, President; Clark Braly, Cashier.  
3,858—The Temple National Bank, Texas. Capital, \$80,000. W. Goodrich Jones, President; C. L. McCay, Cashier.  
3,859—The Taylor National Bank, Texas. Capital, \$65,000. Joseph Speidel, President; ———, Cashier.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise.

The total imports were \$7,753,979, against \$8,370,518 the preceding week and \$10,905,800 two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended March 27 amounted to \$3,754,360, against \$4,686,306 last week and \$5,709,086 two weeks previous. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) March 23 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) March 23; also, total since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.				
<i>For Week.</i>	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Dry Goods .....	\$2,027,318	\$1,635,816	\$2,212,509	\$2,093,628
Gen'l mer'dise..	5,509,816	5,577,373	6,514,097	5,660,351
<i>Total Jan. 1.</i>	\$7,537,134	\$7,213,189	\$8,726,606	\$7,753,979
<i>Since Jan. 1.</i>				
Dry Goods .....	\$27,770,725	\$32,040,825	\$35,271,173	\$37,660,864
Gen'l mer'dise..	60,110,156	69,369,113	72,803,226	77,334,097
<b>Total 12 weeks.</b>	<b>\$87,880,881</b>	<b>\$101,410,238</b>	<b>\$108,074,399</b>	<b>\$114,994,961</b>

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending **March 29, 1888**, and from January 1 to date:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
For the week..	\$5,824,232	\$1,260,444	\$4,990,425	\$3,784,360
Prev. reported..	72,206,374	62,229,339	65,554,709	64,207,053
<b>Total 12 weeks.</b>	<b>\$78,030,606</b>	<b>\$66,459,783</b>	<b>\$70,545,134</b>	<b>\$67,991,413</b>

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending March 24, and since January 1, 1898, and for the corresponding periods in 1887 and 1886.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.				
Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$.....	\$58,461	\$.....	\$1,768
France.....		7,100	340,124	1,802,052
Germany.....		1,248	238,957	666,589
West Indies.....	247,650	3,223,768	9,257	59,625
Mexico.....			228	5,411
South America.....		9,019	8,300	95,142
All other countries.....	27,000	49,433	10,307	103,391
Total 1888.....	\$275,450	\$3,430,029	\$607,773	\$2,733,978
Total 1887.....	648,329	3,870,700	74,471	3,711,237
Total 1886.....	1,358,190	16,786,317	386,295	2,410,885

Silver.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$162,000	\$2,584,430	\$.....	\$121,110
France.....	17,000	113,100	4,825	110,589
Germany.....	.....	1,900	65	9,078
West Indies.....	19,808	71,361	1,675	130,694
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	5,667
South America.....	1,731	24,567	.....	7,744
All other countries.....	.....	207,109	24,497	307,337
<b>Total 1888.....</b>	<b>\$200,539</b>	<b>\$3,002,467</b>	<b>\$31,062</b>	<b>\$571,121</b>
<b>Total 1887.....</b>	<b>181,890</b>	<b>2,031,030</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>413,158</b>
<b>Total 1886.....</b>	<b>267,350</b>	<b>3,508,965</b>	<b>55,290</b>	<b>345,225</b>

Of the above imports for the week in 1888, \$13,416 were American gold coin and \$318 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time \$65,450 were American gold coin.

**Collateral Trust Bonds.**—In an article on this subject in the present issue of the SUPPLEMENT reference is made to the collateral trust bonds of the Erie, but as it was found impossible to include a description of the same within the limits of that article, we give the particulars in the following:

NEW YORK LAKE ERIE &amp; WESTERN.

The collateral trust bonds of this company bear 6 per cent interest, and are payable November 21, 1922, in gold coin of the present standard weight and fineness. The company has the right to call them at any time at 110 and interest, giving three months' notice by advertisement. This right was exercised in 1886, when with \$800,000 in cash the company redeemed \$727,000 of the bonds. The deed of trust is to the United States Trust Company. The following is a list of the securities held for the \$4,278,000 of bonds now out. It is provided in the mortgage that the company may take up the stocks or bonds pledged (either by the deposit of actual cash with the trustee or the deposit of the collateral bonds at par), but only at certain specified figures in each case, and this redemption price is given along with the amount of stock or bonds conveyed as below:

	Par value.	Redemp. price.
Bluesburgh Coal Company, stock.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$2,000,000 00
Hillsdale Coal & Iron Company, stock....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
N. W. Mining & Ex. Co., Erie, stocks....	500,000 00	500,000 00
Union Steamboat Co., stocks.....	994,100 00	1,988,200 00
N. Y. L. E. & W. Docks & Imp. Co., stocks.	604,000 00	604,000 00
Buff. N. Y. & Erie RR., stocks.....	575,900 00	575,900 00
Buffalo Creek.....	124,900 00	124,900 00
Buff. Bradford & Pittsburg, bonds.....	185,000 00	185,000 00
Jefferson Railroad Company, bonds.....	714,000 00	717,120 00
Newark & Hudson, bonds.....	250,000 00	250,000 00
Newburg & New York, bonds.....	166,000 00	166,000 00
Paterson & Newark, bonds.....	499,000 00	499,000 00
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & RR. Co., bonds....	1,900,000 00	1,900,000 00
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake RR. Co., bonds.	438,000 00	438,000 00
" " " " " "	500 00	500 00
" " " " " "	200 00	200 00
" " " " " "	4 82	4 82
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$8,951,604 82</b>	<b>\$11,002,824 82</b>



When the mortgage was given, each of these totals was \$800,000 larger, but that amount of Long Dock Company stock was taken up and released from the mortgage in 1886 by the payment of an equal sum in cash, which cash, as already stated, was used to redeem \$727,000 of the collateral trust bonds at 110. There is a reservation that in the case of the stock of the New York Lake Erie & Western Docks & Improvement Company, representing the cost and entire ownership of that property, a mortgage may be placed upon the same for its further improvement, and in that case the stock pledged shall be included in the mortgage and replaced by an equal amount of first mortgage bonds. It was also provided that the remaining \$1,100,000 (out of a total issue of \$3,000,000, \$1,900,000 pledged as above) of New York Lake Erie & Western Coal & Railroad Company bonds might be issued, in case it was deemed desirable to complete the road 30 miles further from Johnsonburg to Falls Creek. As for the other collateral, it is distinctly stated that only securities of equal rank upon the same properties can be substituted for those pledged, and that no liens upon any of the property or franchises shall be granted which shall impair and diminish the rights and interests of the stocks and bonds held in trust.

**Indianapolis Decatur & Springfield.**—The committee of second mortgage bondholders have issued a report in circular form giving a full account of the litigation and the circumstances leading up to the reorganization and sale. The committee is now ready to distribute the new stock, first, second and income mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis Decatur & Western Railway to the parties entitled to receive the same under the reorganization scheme. The distribution is at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. The committee's report should be in the hands of all parties having any interest in this property.

—The total product of the Ontario Silver Mining Company for the year 1887 was \$1,785,636; dividends paid were \$900,000; surplus on hand, \$701,321 on January 1, 1888.

—The St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable on the first day of May.

—Attention has been for a long time directed to the necessity for some adequate system of examination and accounting in our financial institutions, and in the various interests in which many persons and large investments are represented. The expert accountant who undertakes to unravel the tangled threads of an important enterprise needs to be a man whose fitness for the position and ability to do the work should be unquestioned. This necessity is intended to be met by the American Association of Public Accountants, incorporated under the laws of this State last year, organized here during the last month, and now in operation, with Mr. James Yalden, of this city, as President; Mr. John Heins, of Philadelphia, as Vice-President, and Mr. James T. Anyon and Mr. William H. Veysey, of this city respectively, as Secretary and Treasurer. It has a governing council, in which there are representative men from this city, and from Philadelphia and Boston. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, already successful in England, Scotland and Wales, has a world-wide reputation, and upon a basis similar to the Institute in England the American Association of Public Accountants has been formed, the qualifications for admission being such as ought to secure competency and the penalties for misconduct such as to make a membership worth having, as a guarantee to any employer, and these regulations should place the profession of Public Accountant upon a footing to elevate the worker, and secure to client and expert a protection of great value.

#### Unlisted Securities.—Quotations from both Exchanges:

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Am. Bank Note Co.	30	35	Mex. Nat. Construct'n Co.	21	25
Atlan. & Char.—Stock.	82½	87	Mexican National tr. rec.	7	8
Atl. & Char. Air L. 1st 7s	119	122	1st mortgage, tr. rec.	43½	43½
Atl. & Pac.—1st M. C.D. old 6s			New 1st 6s	97½	
Bost. H. T. & West.—Stk.	34	38	Newp. 1st & Miss. Val.	4	5½
Brooklyn Elev'd.—stock.	34	38	N. J. Southern	4	5½
Cape Fear & Yad. Val., 1st			N. Y. M. Un. Tel.—Stock	2	3
Chic. & Atl.—Ben. tr. rec.	4½	5½	N. Y. W. S. & Buff.	2	3
Chic. Gas Trust	32	33½	North. Pac.—Div. bonds.	5	5½
Chic. Santa Fe & Cal. 6s.			North Riv. Cons.	5	5½
Cinn. & Springfield			Ocean Steam Co., 1st guar.	102	104½
Den. & Rio Gr. W.—Stk.			Pensacola & Atlantic	5	8
Dul. S. Shore & At.—Stk.	5	5	1st mort.		
Edison Electric Light	23	26	Pittsb. & Western, 1st M.		
Fla. Ry. & Nav. Co.			Rich. York Riv. & Ches.		
Georgia Pac.—Stock	37	1½	St. Joseph & Grand Isl.		
1st 6s.	108	109	St. Louis & Chicago, pref.	37	
2ds.	47½	49	1st M. 6s.	90	
Henderson Bridge—Stk.			St. Paul & Gr. Tr., 1st 6s	90	
Kanawha & Ohio			Tol. A. & N. Mich.	22	24
1st pref.			Toledo Peoria & West.	19	
2d pref.			1st 4s.	71	
Kan. City & Omaha			U. S. Electric Light		
1st mort.			Vicksb. & Meridian	¼	½
Keely Motor			1st mort.		
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal.	12		2d mort.		
Mahoning Coal RR.	37	41	Incomes		
			Western Nat. Bank	93	94½
			West N. Car.—Con. M.		

#### Boston Banks.—Following are the totals of the Boston banks:

1888	Loans.	Specie.	L. T'nders.	Deposits.*	Circula'n	Agg. Cl'nge
Mar 10	144,310,700	8,837,900	2,978,600	108,665,800	8,514,100	75,378,887
" 17	143,027,800	8,819,300	3,037,100	107,444,500	8,532,200	84,404,382
" 24	141,070,100	8,785,900	3,052,200	106,502,100	8,512,500	87,656,838

#### Philadelphia Banks.—The totals have been as follows:

1888.	Loans.	Lawful Mon'y	Deposits.*	Circula'n	Agg. Cl'nge
Mar. 10.....	\$8,679,000	22,868,600	\$4,582,200	2,817,990	53,546,723
" 17.....	8,662,600	23,564,100	4,587,200	2,453,850	45,622,687
" 24.....	8,547,700	22,675,400	4,542,700	2,453,450	45,375,369

\*Including the item "due to other banks."

**New York City Banks.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending March 24, 1888:

Banks.	Average Amount of—				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits other than U. S.	Circulation.
New York	\$11,210,000	\$1,930,000	\$1,030,000	\$10,960,000	\$45,000
Manhattan Co.	9,619,000	1,716,000	632,000	9,765,000	
Merchants	6,656,100	1,660,000	816,000	7,368,500	45,000
Mechanics	5,487,000	832,000	1,076,000	7,096,000	45,000
America	11,682,800	1,689,400	567,400	9,425,700	
Phenix	3,717,000	668,000	282,000	3,165,000	256,000
City	8,923,400	5,379,500	893,000	12,380,500	
Trade-men's	2,861,400	406,300	241,600	2,555,100	41,000
Chemical	13,410,300	6,233,500	577,100	20,413,100	
America'n Exch'ge	3,371,600	885,000	275,000	3,840,700	83,200
Gallatin National	5,372,800	527,300	454,700	4,283,500	808,600
Butchers' & Drov.	1,962,200	312,500	128,500	1,886,300	214,800
Mechanics & Tra.	2,019,000	103,000	226,000	2,190,000	
Greenwich	1,166,400	117,000	114,100	1,135,300	2,000
Leather Manuf'rs	3,320,900	478,000	284,300	2,668,600	515,900
Seventh Nat.	1,380,400	326,800	77,400	1,421,400	43,700
State of N. Y.	3,741,300	471,500	222,700	3,129,600	
America'n Exch'ge	16,363,000	1,910,000	1,032,000	14,068,000	
Commerce	17,110,500	2,976,400	1,036,800	12,160,700	808,000
Broadway	5,517,700	986,800	317,300	4,556,500	45,000
Mercantile	8,213,000	1,204,600	667,100	7,539,800	892,300
Pacific	2,497,400	341,400	277,400	2,600,400	
Republic	8,497,100	1,875,100	503,200	8,452,700	42,000
Chatham	4,601,800	817,900	405,700	4,447,100	45,000
Peoples'	2,047,700	317,400	97,000	2,557,200	
North America	2,740,600	654,300	341,100	3,416,100	
Hanover	12,263,700	2,889,800	712,100	12,862,300	45,000
Irving	2,915,000	633,100	284,600	3,156,000	40,700
Citizens	2,760,000	580,300	217,200	3,038,500	45,000
Nassau	2,710,700	214,000	508,100	3,209,900	
Market & Fulton	1,135,900	970,200	187,800	4,018,000	336,200
St. Nicholas	2,018,000	341,700	74,900	1,921,400	
Shoe & Leather	3,028,000	536,000	249,000	3,149,000	443,300
Corn Exchange	6,520,900	801,000	201,000	6,515,000	
Continental	4,409,700	599,500	725,600	4,983,200	45,000
Oriental	1,962,700	185,000	470,000	2,080,000	
Importers' & Trad.	20,107,600	4,477,200	1,568,300	22,276,000	971,200
Park	18,317,400	3,811,600	1,560,300	21,778,800	
North River	1,835,200	170,100	211,500	2,178,500	
East River	1,412,100	291,300	115,300	1,678,100	81,000
Fourth National	15,885,700	3,011,100	1,732,600	16,602,700	180,000
Central National	7,563,000	1,158,600	954,000	8,057,000	45,000
Second National	3,390,000	589,000	369,000	4,060,000	45,000
Third National	5,076,000	924,000	362,100	5,154,200	45,000
Ninth National	2,770,800	4,049,300	1,470,300	2,912,300	442,500
Third National	5,125,700	1,045,300	422,000	6,536,000	44,500
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,424,600	211,500	143,500	1,258,900	195,000
Bowery	2,484,100	517,500	199,600	2,639,100	222,900
N. Y. County	2,180,400	631,000	114,100	2,802,400	180,000
German-American	2,678,400	435,800	134,700	2,903,400	
Chase National	7,824,700	1,675,200	534,000	8,180,200	67,500
Fifth Avenue	3,528,500	811,000	119,200	3,588,900	
German Exch'ge	2,564,700	160,600	424,400	3,040,500	
Germania	5,395,100	113,300	304,800	2,736,500	
United States	4,263,500	1,195,000	23,500	4,552,500	45,000
Lincoln	2,614,200	656,500	165,300	3,233,000	43,200
Garfield	2,433,100	439,100	186,900	2,762,200	45,000
Fifth National	4,175,100	186,500	186,500	4,754,600	123,000
Bk. of the Metrop.	3,676,200	868,800	260,500	4,511,500	
West Side	1,858,600	365,900	232,500	2,089,000	
Seaboard	2,171,300	378,800	209,100	2,930,500	37,500
Sixth National	1,709,100	589,000	131,000	2,100,600	180,000
Western National	8,685,200	1,290,200	1,061,500	7,973,100	45,000
Total	369,377,800	72,541,400	30,641,100	375,077,100	7,813,900

**United States Sub-Treasury.**—The following table shows the receipts and payments at the Sub-Treasury in this city, as well as the balances in the same, for each day of the week:

Date.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.		
			Coin.	Coin Cert's.	Currency.
M'ch 24	\$838,808	\$1,033,296	\$130,183,147	\$17,859,071	\$12,395,715
" 26	1,108,889	1,360,101	130,255,743	17,660,870	12,270,108
" 27	1,850,370	1,824,958	130,236,423	18,603,906	12,376,804
" 28	1,611,202	1,051,133	130,633,070	18,779,450	12,374,062
" 29	1,156,316	1,476,095	130,695,821	18,419,533	12,369,493
" 30	888,785	800,095	130,728,985	18,419,636	12,428,943
Total	7,489,370	6,548,226			

**Auction Sales.**—The following were sold this week at auction by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Shares.		Shares.	
50 N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	560	40 Phenix Insurance Co.,	
200 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	260	Brooklyn	50@49½
200 Merchants' Nat. Bank	126	25 Secor Marine Propeller Co.	
120 Gallatin National Bank	215		55 lot
84 Bank of N. Y. & N. J.	217	5 Madison Square Bank	99½
4 Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bk	340¼		
100 American Surety Co.	106	\$12,000 Union Railway Co.	
1 N. Y. Dyeing & P'ting Est.	\$800	St. Joseph, 6s, 1903, Red'le	
7 Fourth National Bank	135¼	Nov. 1, 1888	94
180 Amer. L'n. & Tr. Co.	100@97½	\$24,000 Georgia 7s, 1880	
50 Mercantile Trust Co.	210		103¼@104½

## Banking and Financial.

WM. EDWARD COFFIN.

WALTER STANTON

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,

11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

NEGOTIATE

State, Municipal, Railroad, Water and Gas Bonds.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MARKETABLE SECURITIES.



# The Bankers' Gazette.

## DIVIDENDS:

The following dividends have recently been announced:

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, (Days inclusive.)
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Camden & Atlantic pref.....	2½	April 16	Mar. 30 to —
Chicago R. I. & Pacific (quar.)....	1½	May 1	Mar. 31 to April 29
Delaware Lack. & Western.....	1½	April 20	April 5 to Apr. 20
Missouri Pacific (quar.).....	1½	April 16	Mar. 30 to April 16
Nashville Chat. & St. L. (quar.)...	1	April 20	April 10 to April 22
New York & New England, pref.....	3½	May 1	April 15 to May 1
Pittsburg Ft. W. & C. guar' (quar.)...	1½	April 3	.....
Do special (quar.).....	1½	April 2	.....
St. Paul Minn. & Man. (quar.).....	1½	May 1	April 18 to May 1
<b>Banks.</b>			
Gallat in National.....	5	April 6	Mar. 29 to April 5
United States National (quar.)....	2	April 2	Mar. 27 to April 1

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, March 30, 1888—5 P. M.

**The Money Market and Financial Situation.**—To-day, being Good Friday, is a *dies-non* at the Exchanges, and our week under review therefore ended with Thursday.

The stock market has been a disappointment to the holders of long stock, notwithstanding the fact that Missouri Pacific recovered so much from its demoralization of last week. Without any new causes of far-reaching influence, prices of stocks still tend toward weakness, being led in their decline by a few specialties which have particular reasons for their movement. In ordinary times these might have little effect on the rest of the market, but now it is rather apparent that the long-continued stagnation and the discouragement of many holders of stocks, has quite as much to do with the weakness as any events of recent occurrence.

The meeting of coal company officers this week seems to have been satisfactory, and prices are to be maintained by common consent, while the allotments will probably remain about the same as last year.

There is little doubt that one of the chief causes for distrust and hesitation among the large operators in stocks is the railroad situation west of Chicago. The rate war, the C. B. & Q. strike, and the M. K. & T. report of earnings for 1887 are three things which have had an unfavorable bearing so far this year, and have prejudiced to some extent the demand for Western stocks. Most persons have been inclined to wait for further developments, and the cessation of blizzards of one kind or another, together with the advent of a little genial weather, and genial sentiment between the railroads themselves and between the roads and their employees, before indulging freely in the purchase of the Western specialties.

The open market rates for call loans during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 1½ to 6 per cent, and Thursday the rates were 2@3 per cent. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 5@6 per cent.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a loss in specie of \$548,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 37.69, against 44.81 last week; the discount rate remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,550,000 francs in silver.

The New York Clearing House banks in their statement of March 24 showed a decrease in surplus reserve of \$599,025 the total surplus being \$9,413,225, against \$10,012,250 the previous week.

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with the two preceding years in the averages of the New York Clearing House banks:

	1888. March 24.	Diff'rence fr'm Prev. Week.	1887. March 26.	1886. March 27.
Loans and disc'ts.....	\$369,377,860	Dec. 317,600	\$365,403,000	\$356,058,600
Specie.....	72,541,400	Dec. 257,300	79,692,700	79,084,600
Circulation.....	7,613,900	Dec. 8,800	7,647,800	7,989,600
Net deposits.....	375,077,100	Dec. 2,579,900	374,702,200	380,264,600
Legal tenders.....	30,641,100	Dec. 986,700	20,259,700	28,778,700
Legal reserve.....	93,769,275	Dec. 644,975	93,675,550	95,066,150
Reserve held.....	103,182,500	Dec. 1,244,000	99,862,400	107,863,300
Surplus.....	9,413,225	Dec. 599,025	6,186,850	12,797,150

**Exchange.**—The inquiry for sterling exchange has been quite limited all the week and the market has been very quiet. Rates have been well maintained, however, mainly because of the small supply of commercial bills in the market. There have been no special features. Posted rates are the same as a week ago, viz.: 4 86½ and 4 88½, though for a time some drawers were asking ½c. more than these figures.

To-day the rates on actual business were as follows, viz.: Bankers' 60 days' sterling, 4 86½@4 86½; demand, 4 87½@4 88. Cables, 4 88@4 88½. Commercial bills were 4 84½@4 85. Continental bills were: Francs, 5 20@5 20½ and 5 18½@5 18½; reichmarks, 95½ and 95½; guilders, 40½@40½ and 40½@40½.

The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ½ premium; selling 3-16@½ premium; Charleston, buying ½ premium; selling ½ premium; New Orleans, commercial, 75c. premium; St. Louis, 75@90c. premium; Chicago, 40c. premium.

The rates of leading bankers are as follows:

	March 30.	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London..	4 86½		4 88½
Prime commercial.....	4 84½@4 85		
Documentary commercial.....	4 84½@4 84½		
Paris (francs).....	5 20 @5 19½		5 18½@5 17½
Amsterdam (guilders).....	40½@40½		407½@407½
Frankfort or Bremen (reichmarks).....	95½@95½		95½@95½

**Coins.**—The following are quotations in gold for various coins:

Sovereigns.....\$4 85 @4 90	Fine silver bars.. — 94 @ — 94½
Napoleons..... 3 85 @ 3 90	Five francs..... — 93 @ — 95
X X Reichmarks.. 4 74 @ 4 80	Mexican dollars.. — 74 @ — 75½
25 Pesetas..... 4 80 @ 4 88	Do uncommere'l.. — 73½ @ —
Spain's Doubloons..15 60 @15 75	Peruvian sols.... — 74 @ — 75
Mex. Doubloons..15 55 @15 70	English silver.... 4 80 @ 4 86
Fine gold bars.... par @4 prem.	U. S. trade dollars — 73 @ —

**United States Bonds.**—The market for Government bonds remains unchanged; transactions have been exceedingly limited, and prices have not fluctuated at all, remaining about where they were last week.

The closing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:

	Interest Periods	Mar. 24.	Mar. 26.	Mar. 27.	Mar. 28.	Mar. 29.	Mar. 30.
4½s, 1891.....reg. Q.-Mar.	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
4½s, 1891.....coup. Q.-Mar.	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
4s, 1907.....reg. Q.-Jan.	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
4s, 1907.....coup. Q.-Jan.	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
6s, cur'cy, '95.....reg. J. & J.	120	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
6s, cur'cy, '96.....reg. J. & J.	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
6s, cur'cy, '97.....reg. J. & J.	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
6s, cur'cy, '98.....reg. J. & J.	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
6s, cur'cy, '99.....reg. J. & J.	130	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½

\* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—In State bonds the business has been very light and there is nothing new to report. Quotations are nearly unchanged.

The railroad bond market has been somewhat unsettled by the fluctuations in stocks and has been quite irregular, with considerable weakness noticeable in many classes. The depression has been most marked in some of the lower-priced bonds, though it is to be noted that not a few of the higher-priced classes have given way a little. In the early part of the week there was a sharp recovery in Missouri Kansas & Texas bonds, which has since been maintained. Other classes, however, have gone still lower than they were before, though on Thursday a better tone prevailed. Erie 2ds have been firm, without special activity, and no issue of bonds has been conspicuous for large dealings.

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—Our report for the week ends with Thursday night, the Stock Exchange being closed to-day (Good Friday). The stock market has again been very much unsettled, and prices have declined still lower than they were last week. Business has been tolerably active on some days, and the activity has in each case been at the expense of values, the bears having been in practical control all the week. The activity, however, has been confined chiefly to a few leading stocks, and some of these have suffered most in the decline. The opening on Saturday, the 24th, was weak, under the lead of Missouri Pacific, which broke sharply to 70½. The market then recovered somewhat, but the weakness and declining tendency were renewed, and have continued, with only slight interruptions, until the close. The influences which have helped this decline in values have not, as a rule, been general, but have related to special stocks; and there has really not been any new feature of sufficient importance to account for the sharp loss in values, which is due partly to the increase in bear sentiment and a general discouragement on the part of long holders.

The uncertainty about the Mo. Pac. dividend was settled on Monday, when it was declared at the rate of 1½ per cent, or 6 per cent per annum. After this the stock became steadier, and has not been the leading feature, as it was last week; it recovered 7 points from the lowest figure (70½), which was reached on Saturday last. Reading has taken the first place as the most active stock, and the dealings have been heavy. The price declined sharply, and almost steadily, though at the close it was a little higher than the lowest point of the week. The depression has been helped by the usual bear rumors in regard to the company's financial condition, but more particularly by the loss of earnings made in the first three months of the current fiscal year, in consequence of the strike among its employees and coal miners.

The other coal stocks have also lost considerable in sympathy, the depression in Lackawanna, Jersey Central and Delaware & Hudson having been quite marked. Next in importance have been the grangers, and the most conspicuous of these have been St. Paul and Burlington & Quincy. An impression has prevailed that the old pool in St. Paul has been selling; however this may be, it is certain that considerable stock has been sold at declining prices. The turbulence of striking switchmen on the Burlington & Quincy road has also served to keep Western railroad matters in an uncertain condition. The whole market has been more or less disturbed by the declines in special stocks, and several of the less conspicuous stocks fell off sharply, such as Milwaukee Lake Shore & West. common and preferred and the St. Paul & Duluth stocks.



## STOCKS—PRICES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1888.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.							Sales of the Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1, 1888.	
STOCKS.	Saturday, March 24.	Monday, March 26.	Tuesday, March 27.	Wednesday, March 28.	Thursday, March 29.	Friday, March 30.	Lowest.	Highest.	
<b>Active RR. Stocks.</b>									
Atlantic & Pacific.....	*8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8 8½	8 8½	2,140	8 Mar. 29	10½ Jan. 10
Canadian Pacific.....	59½ 59½	61½ 61½	60½ 60½	61 61½	61½ 61½	61½ 61½	3,750	55½ Feb. 6	62½ Jan. 3
Canada Southern.....	50½ 51	49 50½	48½ 49½	49½ 49½	49 49½	49 49½	14,050	49 Mar. 26	56½ Jan. 9
Central of New Jersey.....	77½ 78½	77 78	76½ 78	74½ 77½	74½ 76	74½ 76	15,500	74 Mar. 28	81½ Jan. 25
Central Pacific.....	*27 27½	26½ 27½	27½ 27½	27½ 27½	27½ 27½	27½ 27½	300	26½ Mar. 26	33½ Jan. 10
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	.....	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1,656	1 Mar. 26	5½ Jan. 4
Do 1st pref.....	4½ 4½	4 4	4½ 4½	4 4	4 4½	4 4½	1,537	4 Mar. 20	10 Jan. 24
Do 2d pref.....	.....	1½ 1½	2 2	2 2½	1½ 1½	1½ 1½	867	1½ Mar. 26	7½ Feb. 7
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.....	121½ 122½	122½ 122½	121½ 122½	119 121½	118½ 119½	118½ 119½	8,080	118½ Mar. 29	130½ Jan. 27
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	73½ 74½	73½ 74½	70½ 71½	70 71½	69½ 71	69½ 71	160,995	69½ Mar. 29	78 Feb. 24
Do pref.....	115½ 115½	115½ 115½	111 111	112½ 112½	111 112	111 112	201	111 Mar. 27	116 Feb. 17
Chicago & North Western.....	106½ 106½	106½ 107	105½ 106½	105½ 106½	105½ 106	105½ 106	36,500	105½ Mar. 29	110½ Jan. 30
Do 1st pref.....	140 140½	140 140	139½ 139½	138½ 139½	139½ 139½	139½ 139½	371	139½ Mar. 29	145½ Jan. 3
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.....	110½ 110½	110 110½	110 110	108½ 110	107½ 108½	107½ 108½	8,073	107½ Mar. 29	114½ Jan. 27
Chicago St. Louis & Pittsburg.....	*12 13	12 12	12 12	*12 13	*12 13	*12 13	105	12 Mar. 26	14½ Jan. 10
Do pref.....	30 30½	31 31½	.....	30½ 30½	30 30½	30 30½	1,250	30 Mar. 24	38½ Jan. 6
Chicago St. Paul Min. & Om.....	*34 34	35½ 35½	34½ 35	34½ 34½	34½ 34½	34½ 34½	610	34 Mar. 22	40½ Jan. 10
Do pref.....	.....	105½ Feb. 14	109 Jan. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland Col. Cin. & Indianap.....	47 47	47 47	45 47	45½ 47	45 45	45 45	70	45 Mar. 29	53½ Feb. 16
Columbus Hocking Val. & Tol.....	*17½ 17½	17½ 17½	17 17	17½ 17½	17 17½	17 17½	230	17 Mar. 21	25½ Jan. 9
Delaware Lackawanna & West.....	126½ 128	127½ 127½	127½ 128½	125½ 128½	125 126½	125 126½	174,900	125 Mar. 29	133½ Jan. 30
Denver & Rio G., assessm't pd.....	*15½ 15½	.....	17 17	17 17	*17 18	17 18	150	16 Mar. 8	23 Jan. 6
Do pref.....	44 44	44½ 44½	*44½ 44½	45½ 45½	46 46	46 46	500	44 Mar. 8	23 Jan. 28
East Tennessee Va. & Ga. R'y.....	9 9½	*8½ 9	*8½ 9	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	352	8½ Mar. 22	10½ Jan. 12
Do 1st pref.....	*55 60	*55 60	*55 60	*55 60	*55 60	*55 60	762	55 Mar. 22	65 Feb. 23
Do 2d pref.....	18½ 18½	18½ 19½	18½ 19	*18 19	19 19	19 19	380	18 Mar. 22	23½ Jan. 24
Evansville & Terre Haute.....	*83 86	*83 86	*83 87	*83 87	*83 87	*83 87	2,100	84 Mar. 22	88½ Jan. 10
Fort Worth & Denver City.....	*40 41½	40 40	37½ 39	34½ 37½	34½ 35	34½ 35	200	7½ Mar. 20	9½ Jan. 27
Green Bay Winona & St. Paul.....	*8 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	515	114 Mar. 5	122½ Feb. 3
Illinois Central.....	116 116	116 116	116 116½	116 117	*115 116	115 116	760	9½ Mar. 28	14 Jan. 20
Ind. Bloom. & West.....	10 10	9½ 10	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	10 10	10 10	200	27½ Jan. 16	31 Feb. 13
Kingston & Pembroke.....	*29½ 31	29½ 30	29½ 30	29½ 30	29 30	29 30	903	12½ Mar. 22	16 Jan. 30
Lake Erie & Western.....	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	13 13	12½ 13½	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	1,300	12½ Mar. 29	47 Jan. 9
Do pref.....	43 43	42½ 43	42½ 43	42½ 43	42½ 43	42½ 43	33,835	42½ Mar. 29	47 Jan. 9
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.....	*88½ 88½	88½ 89½	88½ 89½	88½ 89½	88½ 89½	88½ 89½	235	89 Jan. 9	91½ Feb. 11
Long Island.....	*89 91	*89 91	*89 90	89 90	90 90	90 90	25,165	92½ Mar. 22	64½ Jan. 9
Louisville & Nashville.....	52½ 53½	53 53½	52½ 53½	53 53½	52½ 53½	52½ 53½	200	31 Mar. 22	39 Jan. 10
Louis. New Alb. & Chicago.....	31 31½	*31 38	*30 38	*30 38	*30 38	*30 38	1,866	84½ Mar. 22	96 Jan. 10
Manhattan Elevated, consol.....	84½ 85½	86 86	86½ 86½	86½ 87	85 87½	85 87½	1,067	77 Mar. 5	87½ Jan. 10
Michigan Central.....	77½ 78	77½ 78	77½ 77½	77 77	77 77	77 77	600	50 Mar. 27	80 Jan. 9
Mill Lake Shore & West.....	*51 70	*50 70	50 51	55 55	55 55	55 55	1,567	53 Mar. 27	10½ Jan. 11
Do pref.....	90 90	91 91	83 87	87 87	86 86½	86 86½	1,230	87½ Mar. 22	94½ Jan. 11
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	.....	11½ 11½	11½ 11½	*10 11½	11 11½	11 11½	300	11 Mar. 23	17½ Jan. 9
Do pref.....	11½ 13	12½ 12½	12½ 13½	12½ 13½	13 13½	13 13½	6,410	11½ Mar. 24	18½ Jan. 5
Missouri Kansas & Texas.....	70½ 75	74½ 76	75½ 76½	76½ 77	*74½ 76	74½ 76	63,043	70½ Mar. 24	89½ Jan. 3
Missouri Pacific.....	.....	8 9	8 8	8 8	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	110	6½ Mar. 29	13½ Jan. 27
Mobile & Ohio.....	*73 75	74 74	75 75	75 75	74 74	74 74	500	74 Mar. 22	80 Jan. 9
Nashv. Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	103½ 104½	103½ 104½	103½ 104½	5,245	103½ Mar. 22	108 Jan. 9
New York Central & Hudson.....	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	103½ 104½	103½ 104½	103½ 104½	350	103½ Mar. 22	108 Jan. 9
New York Chic. & St. Louis.....	*64 65½	65½ 65½	64 66	13 13½	*63 65	63 65	150	28½ Mar. 26	37 Jan. 30
Do 1st pref.....	*28½ 30	28½ 28½	*27½ 31	28½ 28½	*27 29	27 29	56,580	23½ Mar. 9	29½ Jan. 9
Do 2d pref.....	22½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 24½	23½ 24½	1,000	53 Mar. 22	65½ Jan. 10
New York Lake Erie & West'n.....	54 54	54 54	53½ 54	53½ 53½	55 55	55 55	46,130	53 Mar. 22	59½ Jan. 10
Do pref.....	30½ 32½	31½ 32½	31½ 32½	31½ 32½	31½ 32½	31½ 32½	400	14½ Mar. 10	18½ Jan. 9
New York & New England.....	*15½ 16½	*15½ 16½	*15½ 16½	*15½ 16½	16 16½	16 16½	484	14½ Mar. 10	18½ Jan. 9
New York Ontario & West.....	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	500	27½ Mar. 29	33½ Jan. 30
New York Susq. & Western.....	*28½ 29	28½ 29	28 29	27½ 28	27½ 27½	27½ 27½	400	15½ Mar. 24	18½ Feb. 2
Do pref.....	15½ 15½	*15½ 16½	15½ 16½	15 17	*15 17	15 17	3,216	42 Mar. 5	47 Jan. 30
Norfolk & Western.....	42½ 42½	43½ 43½	43½ 43½	43½ 43½	43½ 43½	43½ 43½	330	20½ Mar. 17	23 Jan. 10
Do pref.....	*20½ 21	*20½ 21	20½ 20½	20½ 20½	20½ 20½	20½ 20½	1,171	42½ Mar. 22	47½ Jan. 10
Northern Pacific.....	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	43 43	3,510	17½ Mar. 27	25 Jan. 31
Ohio & Mississippi.....	18 18½	17½ 18½	17½ 18½	17½ 18½	18 18½	18 18½	4,445	17½ Mar. 21	22½ Jan. 18
Oregon & Trans-Continental.....	18 18	18 18	18 18	17½ 18½	18 18	18 18	3,340	17½ Mar. 21	22½ Jan. 18
Peoria Decatur & Evansville.....	*16½ 17	16½ 17	16½ 16½	16½ 16½	16½ 16½	16½ 16½	436,113	54½ Mar. 28	67½ Feb. 18
Philadelphia & Reading.....	58½ 59½	57½ 59½	55½ 58	54½ 55½	55 56½	55 56½	21,090	50½ Mar. 22	61½ Feb. 23
Richmond & West P't Terminal.....	20½ 21½	21 21½	20½ 21½	20½ 21½	20½ 21½	20½ 21½	1,133	55 Jan. 6	69½ Feb. 23
Do pref.....	60½ 60½	61 61½	61½ 61½	61 61½	60½ 61	60½ 61	100	82½ Feb. 13	88 Jan. 31
Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	*84 85	*84 85	*84 85	*84 85	83 83	83 83	700	24 Mar. 27	36½ Jan. 5
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	*26 28	28 28	24 25	26 26	*24 26	24 26	2,370	63½ Mar. 27	73½ Jan. 30
Do pref.....	66 66½	65½ 66½	63½ 64½	63½ 64	63½ 63½	63½ 63½	543	109½ Mar. 28	116 Jan. 16
Do 1st pref.....	110 110	111 111	109½ 110½	109½ 109½	109½ 109½	109½ 109½	935	109½ Mar. 29	116 Jan. 16
St. Paul & Duluth.....	*47½ 49	47½ 47½	*47½ 49	46½ 46½	43 46	43 46	677	89 Mar. 29	105 Jan. 28
Do pref.....	94½ 94½	94½ 94½	95 95	.....	89 91	89 91	2,035	95½ Mar. 29	114½ Jan. 23
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba.....	98½ 98½	97 98½	96 96½	96 97	95½ 96½	95½ 96½	8,545	20 Mar. 22	27½ Jan. 30
Texas & Pacific.....	20½ 21½	21½ 21½	21 21½	20½ 21½	20½ 21½	20½ 21½	69,746	50½ Mar. 26	58½ Jan. 3
Union Pacific.....	50½ 51½	50½ 52½	50½ 51½	50½ 51½	50½ 51½	50½ 51½	555	12 Mar. 27	16 Jan. 3
Wabash St. L. & Pacific.....	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	12 12	12 12	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	2,275	21 Mar. 24	25½ Jan. 6
Do pref.....	21 21½	*21 22½	*21½ 22½	21½ 22	21½ 22½	21½ 22½	1,800	44½ Jan. 3	55 Feb. 13
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	49½ 49½	47½ 49½	48½ 49½	49 49½	48 49	48 49	1,725	32½ Mar. 29	38½ Feb. 17
<b>Miscellaneous Stocks.</b>									
Colorado Coal & Iron.....	*33 33½	33½ 33½	32½ 33½	32½ 33½	32½ 32½	32½ 32½	4,410	68½ Mar. 29	78 Jan. 18
Consolidated Gas Co.....	*72 74	73 73	73 73	72½ 72½	68½ 72	68½ 72	10,625	103 Jan. 3	112 Jan. 30
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	106 106½	105½ 106½	105½ 106	103½ 105½	104 104½	104 104½	175	45 Mar. 29	55 Jan. 18
Oregon Improvement Co.....	46 46½	*45 47	46 48	45½ 46½	45 45	45 45	962	86 Mar. 22	94½ Feb. 3
Oregon Railway & Nav. Co.....	87 87	*86 87	86½ 87	87 87½	*87 88	87 88	4,550	86 Mar. 29	97½ Jan. 18
Pacific Mail.....	30½ 30½	30½ 31	30½ 31½	30½ 31	30 30½	30 30½	50	90 Jan. 18	100½ Jan. 15
Philadelphia Co., Nat. Gas.....	*100½ 102	101½ 101½	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	950	137 Mar. 28	144½ Jan. 30
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	138 138	138 138	138 138	137 137½	137 138	137 138	63,805	17½ Mar. 22	79½ Feb. 24
Western Union Telegraph.....	72½ 74½	73½ 74½	73 74	73½ 74½	72½ 73½	72½ 73½	43	140 Mar. 23	145 Jan. 23
<b>Express Stocks.</b>									
Adams.....	*140 143	141½ 141½	140 140	*140 145	*140 143	140 143	123	106½ Mar. 22	108½ Jan. 25
American.....	107½ 109	107½ 107½	*107 109	*107 109	107 109	107 109	77	67 Jan. 4	71 Jan. 20
United States.....	*70 72	*70 72	72 72	70½ 70½	72 72	72 72	25</		



## BONDS—LATEST PRICES OF ACTIVE BONDS AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, AND RANGE SINCE JAN. 1, 1888

Railroad Bonds.		Closing.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Lowest.	Highest.
Atl. & Pac.—W. D. Inc., 6s, 1910	22½	21½	21½	21½	27½
Guar. 4s, 1937	81¼	80	80	80	83
Can. South.—1st guar., 5s, 1908	104¼b	105 b	105	105	107
2d, 5s, 1913	90	90½	89½	89½	94½
Central of N. J.—1st, 7s, 1890	105½b	105½	104½	104½	108½
Consol. 7s, 1899	116½b	116 b	115½	115½	117½
Convert. Deb. 6s, 1908	120	119 b	118½	118½	121
General mort., 6s, 1887	101	101½	98	98	101½
Len. & W.B., con. 7s, 1909, as mt	112½	114	114½	114½	115½
Am. Dock & Imp., 5s, 1921	105¼	105¼	101½	101½	105½
Central Pacific—gold 6s, 1898	116 b	114½	113½	113½	114½
San Joaquin Br. 6s, 1900	116 b	116 b	114½	114½	115½
Land grant 6s, 1890	102½b	102½	102½	102½	103½
Mort. 6s, 1926	104 b	104	102½	102½	104½
Ches. & O.—Pur. m. fund 6s, '98	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
6s, gold, ser. B, 1908, coup. off	66 a	62¼	62¼	62¼	63
Ext. coup. 4s, 1886	65¼a	64	63	63	70½
6s, currency, 1918	18¼	17	17	17	28
Mort. 6s, 1911	100 b	100	90½	90½	101½
Ches. O. & So. W.—5s, 1911	103½	103½	103½	103½	104½
Chic. Bur. & Nor.—1st, 5s, 1926	129 a	129 a	129 a	129 a	130
Chic. Bur. & Nor.—2d, 7s, 1903	131 b	132¼	129½	129½	132½
Debenture 5s, 1913	104½	105	104½	104½	107½
Denver Divis., 4s, 1922	91 b	91 b	91	91	95
Chic. & East. Ill.—Con. 6s, 1934	116½b	116½	113	113	117½
Chic. & Ind. Col. R., 1st, 5s, '36	98 a	97	97	97	100½
Ch. Mil. & St. Paul, 1st, 5s, '97	117 b	117	114½	114½	118½
Consol. 7s, 1905	112½	112½	111½	111½	112½
1st, So. Min. P. & N., 1910	112½	112½	111½	111½	114
1st, Chi. & Pac. W. Div.—5s, '21	105½b	104	101½	101½	105
Wis. & Min. Div.—5s, 1921	101½	101½	100	100	101½
Terminal 5s, 1914	102½a	102½a	100	100	101½
Chic. & N. W.—Consol. 7s, 1915	141½b	141½b	139½	139½	143
Gold, 7s, 1902	131	130½b	128½	128½	132
Sinking fund 6s, 1930	110½	110½	108	108	110½
Sinking fund 6s, 1923	110½	110½	108	108	110½
Sinking fund debent. 5s, 1933	109½b	110 b	108	108	109½
25-year debent. 5s, 1909	10½a	105½a	104½	104½	105½
Extension 4s, 1926	92¾a	93¼b	91½	91½	95
Chi. R. I. & Pac.—6s, coup. 1917	131½b	131 b	131½	131½	133½
Ext. & Con. 6s, 1934	105½	105½	104	104	105½
Ch. St. P. M. & O.—Consol. 6s, '30	104½	104½	103½	103½	104½
Ch. St. P. M. & O.—1st, 5s, 1912	9¾a	9¾a	9¾a	9¾a	10
C. C. & Ind.—Consol. 7s, 1914	126 b	125 b	123	123	129
Gen. 6s, 1934	110	107½	110	110	110
Col. Coal & Iron—1st, 6s, 1900	101½b	101½	100	100	104
Col. H. Val. & Tol.—Con. 5s, '31	65	65	63	63	73½
Gen. gold, 6s, 1904	70 a	65	63	63	75
Denver & Rio Gr.—1st, 7s, 1900	120½b	121½b	119½	119½	121½
1st con. 4s, 1936	73½b	73½b	73	73	75
Den. & R. Gr. W.—5s, 1911	66 b	67 b	71	71	73
Assented	58 b	60	60	60	68½
Den. F. & P. & Pac.—1st, 7s, '05	74 b	74 b	77	77	80½
Det. Mac. & M.—1d. gr. 3½s, 1911	39 a	34½	34	34	43
E. Ten. V. & G. Ry.—Con. 5s, '56	99¼	99¼	95½	95½	99¼
Eliz. Lex. & B. Sandy—6s, 1902	99 a	99 a	97	97	104
Eric—1st, consol. gr. 1st, 7s, 1926	132½	132½	129½	129½	137½
Long Dock, 7s, 1893	112½b	113½	111½	111½	114
Con. 6s, 1935	118 a	118 a	116½	116½	118
N.Y.L.E. & W.—2d con. 6s, 1909	95¾	94¼	94¼	94¼	99½
St. W. & Denv. C.—1st, 6s, 1921	79	78½	78½	78½	82
Chic. Har. & San. Ant.—1st, 6s, '10	102 b	103½b	111½	111½	106
2d, 7s, 1905	90 a	90	104	104	105½
West. Division—1st, 5s, 1931	90 a	90	90	90	92½
2d, 6s, 1931	90 a	90	90	90	92½
Gr. B. W. & St. P.—2d con. 1911	29 a	26½	26	26	32½
Gulf Col. & San. Fe.—1st, 7s, 1909	120½b	120½	119	119	122
Gold, 6s, 1923	97¾a	97½	96½	96½	97½
Henderson Br. Co.—1st, 6s, 1931	107 b	107½	107½	107½	110
H. & Tex. C.—1st M. L. 7s	111	111 b	111	111	115½
1st, West. D. 7s, 1891	110 b	110 b	112	112	114½
1st, Waco & N. 7s, 1903	112 b	112 b	112½	112½	114
2d, consol. M. L. 8s, 1912	118 a	108	102	102	114
Gen. mort. 6s, 1921, tr. rec.	69 a	69 b	65	65	69
Ind. El. & W.—1st, pref. 7s, 1900	108 b	107½b	111½	111½	112½
1st, 5s, 1909, tr. rec.	90 a	90 a	85	85	89½
2d, 5s, 1909, tr. rec.	87 a	87 a	85	85	88
East. Div.—6s, 1921, tr. rec.	87 a	87 a	85	85	88
Income, 6s, 1921, tr. rec.	87 a	87 a	85	85	88
Int. & Gt. Nor. W.—1st, 6s, gold, 1919	102½b	102½	101½	101½	104
Coupon, 6s, 1909	64 b	63¼b	64	64	77
Kent. Centr.—Gold 4s, 1887	70 a	70 a	69	69	75
Knoxv. & O.—1st, 6s, gold, 1925	91 b	91 a	89½	89½	94½
L. Erie & W.—1st gr. 5s, 1937	104 b	104 b	101½	101½	105½
Lake Sh.—Con. coup., 1st, 7s, 1900	125 b	125½b	125	125	127
Con. coup., 2d, 7s, 1903	123½	124	122½	122½	125
Long Island—1st, 7s, 1898	112 b	112 b	120½	120½	121
1st, consol. 5s, 1931	112 a	110 b	111	111	113
Lou. & Nash.—Consol. 7s, 1898	120½	120	120	120	123
N. O. & Mobile—1st, 6s, 1930	112 b	112½b	108½	108½	112½
2d, 6s, 1930	96½b	96½	96½	96½	99½
E. H. & N.—1st, 6s, 1919	114½b	113½b	114	114	116
General, 6s, 1930	113½b	113 b	109½	109½	114
Trust Bonds, 6s, 1922	107	107	106½	106½	110
10-40, 6s, 1922	104 a	104	104	104	106
Lou. N. A. & Ch.—1st, 6s, 1910	105½	105½	108	108	112½
Consol. gold, 6s, 1916	91½	91½	90½	90½	93
Mem. & Ch. Iron—6s, gold, 1924	101	100	100	100	102½
Metro. Elevated.—1st, 6s, 1908	110	109½	108½	108½	114
2d, 6s, 1899	105	105	102	102	107
Mich. Central—1st, con., 7s, '02	128½	130 a	127	127	130
Consol. 5s, 1902	108 b	108 b	109½	109½	110½
Miss. & Pac.—1st, cons., 6s, 1920	108	104½	107	107	113
2d, 7s, 1906	117½b	117½	115	115	118
Pac. of Mo.—1st, 6s, 1888	101¼	101¾	100½	100½	103½
2d mort., 7s, 1891	106 b	106 b	104	104	105½

NOTE—The letter "b" indicates price bid, and "a" price asked; all other prices and the range are from actual sales.

## STATE BONDS.

SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama—Class A 3 to 5	1906	105	107½	Missouri—6s	due 1899 or 1890	103	104	Rhode Island—6s, cou.	1893-1894	108	108
Class B, 5s	1906	107½	108	Asylum or University, due 1892		104	104	South Carolina—6s, non-fund.	1888	3½	4½
Class C, 4s	1906	106	106	Funding	1894-1895	107	107	Brown consolidated 6s	1893	106	106
6s, 10-20	1900	100	100	New York—6s, loan	1892	110½	110½	Tennessee—6s, old	1892-1899	57	62
Arkansas—6s, funded	1899-1900	15	15	6s, loan	1893	111	111	Compromise, 3-4-5-6s	1912	67	72
7s, Little Rock & Fort Smith, iss.	5	25	25	North Carolina—6s, old	J&J	35	40	New settlement—6s	1913	100	105
7s, Memphis & Little Rock, iss.	5	20	20	Funding act	1900	10	10	5s	1913	95	95
7s, Arkansas Central RR	105½	106½	106½	New bonds, J. J. 1892-1898	20	20	20	Virginia—6s, old	1913	48	69½
Georgia—7s, gold	1890	105½	106½	Chatham RR		12	12	6s, consolidated bonds		75	75
Louisiana—7s, cons.	1914	105½	106½	Special tax, Class 1		8½	8½	6s, consolidated, 2d series		55	55
Stamped, 4s	1890	89½	92	Consolidated 4s	1910	94	94	6s, deferred, trust rec.		7½	7½
Michigan—7s	1890	105	105	6s	1919	120	125				



## BONDS-STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS ON FRIDAY OF INACTIVE RAILROAD BONDS.

SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
<b>Railroad Bonds.</b> (Stock Exchange Prices.)											
Atch. Top. & Sun. Fe—4½s. 1920	106½	95	95	Eliz. C. & N.—S. f., deb., 6s. 1921	121	123	114	Pacific RR.—Central Pacific—	114½	114½	116
Sinking fund, 6s. 1911	93½	82	82	1st mortg., 6s. 1920	123	116	116	Gold bonds, 6s. 1895	114½	114½	116
Collateral Trust, 5s. 1937	75	82	82	Eric—1st, extended, 7s. 1897	111	110	110	Gold bonds, 6s. 1896	114½	114½	116
Becken Creek—1st gold, 4s. 1936	120	120	120	2d, extended, 5s. 1919	111	110	110	Cal. & Oregon—Ser. B., 6 1892	114½	114½	116
Balt. & Ohio—1st 6s, Park B. 1919	120	120	120	3d, extended, 4½s. 1923	114	116	116	West. Pacific—Bonds, 6s. 1899	112	113	113
5s, gold. 1925	105	105½	105½	4th, extended, 5s. 1920	102½	103	103	No. Railway (Cal.)—1st, 6s. 1907	114	114½	114
Boat. H. Tun. & W.—Deb. 5s. 1913	105	105½	105½	5th, 7s. 1888	127	127	127	Union Pac.—1st, 6s. 1896	113	113½	113
Brooklyn Elev.—1st, G., 6s. 1924	105	105½	105½	1st cons., fd. coup., 7s. 1920	127	127	127	1st, 6s. 1897	113½	115	115
2d, 3-s. 1915	80	84	84	Reorg., 1st lien, 6s. 1908	134	140	140	1st, 6s. 1898	114	114½	114
Burl. Co. Rap. & No.—1st, 5s. 1906	91	91	91	B. N. Y. & E.—1st, 7s. 1916	103	89	89	Col. Trust, 6s. 1908	104	104	104
Consol. & col. tr. 5s. 1934	100	100	100	N. Y. L. E. & W.—Col. tr., 6s. 1922	103	89	89	Col. Trust, 5s. 1907	93½	93½	93½
Registered				Funded coup., 5s. 1969	103	89	89	C. Br. U. P.—F. C., 7s. 1895	104	104	104
Minn. & St. L.—1st 7s, gu. 1927	110	110	110	Buff. & S. W.—Mortg. 6s. 1908	116½	116½	116½	Atch. Col. & Pac.—1st, 6s. 1905	102½	102½	102½
Iowa C. & West.—1st, 7s. 1909	110	110	110	Evans & T. H.—1st, cons., 6s. 1921	113	113	113	Atch. J. Co. & W.—1st, 6s. 1905	90	90	90
Ced. Rap. I. F. & N.—1st 6s. 1920	97½	97½	97½	Mt. Vernon—1st, 6s. 1923	105	105	105	Ut. So.—Gen., 7s. 1909	87	87	87
1st 5s. 1921	84	84	84	Evans & Indian.—1st, cons. 1926	121½	123	123	Exten., 1st, 7s. 1909	105	105	105
Central Iowa—1st, 7s, Tr. Rec. 1899	110	110	110	Eureka Springs Ry., 1st, 6s, g. 1933	96½	96½	96½	Missouri Pacific—	105	105	105
East'n Div., 1st, 6s. 1912	110	110	110	Flt. & Mart.—Mortg. 6s. 1920	90	94½	94½	Verd's V. Ind. & W., 1st, 5s. 1926	105	105	105
Illinois Division—1st 6s. 1912	110	110	110	Grand Rap. & Ind.—Gen. 5s. 1924	119½	119½	119½	Ler. & C. Val. A. L., 1st, 5s. 1926	105	105	105
Cons. gold bonds, 6s. 1924	124	124½	124½	Registered	107	107	107	St. Louis & San Francisco	105	105	105
Cent. RR. & Banking Co., Ga.—				Green B. W. & St. P.—1st, 6s. 1911	90	94½	94½	1st, 6s, Pierce C. & O. 1919	105	105	105
Collateral gold, 5s. 1937	100	101	101	Han. & St. Jos.—Cons., 6s. 1911	92	93½	93½	Equipment, 7s. 1895	105	105	105
Ches. & O.—6s, gold, ser. A. 1908	100	101	101	Hous. E. & W. Tex.—1st, 7s. 1898	104	107	107	1st, trust, gold, 5s. 1897	102	102	102
Ches. O. & So. West.—2d 6s. 1911	113½	113½	113½	Illinois Central—	111	111	111	Kan. City & S.—1st, 6s. g. 1916	106	106	106
Chicago & Alton—1st, 7s. 1893	129	129	129	1st, gold, 4-s. 1951	92	93½	93½	Pt. S. & V. B. Bg.—1st, 6s. 1910	106	106	106
Sinking fund, 6s. 1903	119	119	119	1st, gold, 3-s. 1951	111	111	111	St. L. & S. W.—1st, 6s. 1916	106	106	106
Louis. & Mo. River—1st 7s. 1900	118	118	118	Springf. Div.—Comp., 6s. 1898	116	120	120	Tex. & Pac.—1st, 6s. 1905	104	104	104
2d 7s. 1900	118	118	118	Middle Div.—Reg., 5s. 1921	117	117	117	Consol., 6s, trust receipts. 1905	107½	107½	107½
St. L. Jacks. & Chic.—1st, 7s. 1894	116	116	116	C. St. L. & N. O.—Ten. 1, 7s. 1897	117	117	117	Pennsylvania RR.—	107½	107½	107½
1st, guar. (504), 7s. 1894	116	116	116	1st, consol., 7s. 1897	118	118	118	Pa. Co's guar. 4½s, 1st ep. 1921	107½	107½	107½
2d mortg. (360), 7s. 1898	116	116	116	2d, 6s. 1907	118	118	118	Pa. Co's 4½s, reg. 5s. 1921	107½	107½	107½
2d, guar. (188), 7s. 1898	116	116	116	Gold, 5s, coupon. 1951	111½	118	118	Pitts. C. & St. L.—1st, ep. 7s. 1900	117	117	117
Miss. R. Bridge—1st, s. f. 6s. 1912	107	107	107	Registered	75	80	80	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.—1st, 7s. 1912	141½	142	142
Chic. Burling. & Q.—				Dub. & S. C.—2d Div. 7s. 1894	102½	103½	103½	2d, 7s. 1913	107	107	107
5s, sinking fund. 1901	96½	96½	96½	Ced. Falls & Minn.—1st, 7s. 1907	102½	103½	103½	3d, 7s. 1912	107	107	107
Iowa Div.—Sink. fund, 5s. 1919	96½	96½	96½	Indianap. D. & Spr.—	102½	103½	103½	Clev. & P.—Cons., s. fd., 7s. 1906	107	107	107
Sinking fund, 4s. 1919	96½	96½	96½	1st, 7s, ex. fund. coupon. 1906	102½	103½	103½	4th, sink. fd., 6s. 1892	107	107	107
Plains, 4s. 1921	92½	92½	92½	Lake Shore & Mich. So.—	102½	103½	103½	St. L. V. & T. H.—1st, g., 7s. 1897	107	107	107
Nebraska Extension 4s. 1927	92½	92½	92½	Cleve. P. & A.—7s. 1892	120	120	120	2d, 7s. 1898	106	106	106
Chic. Burl. & No.—Deb. 6s. 1896	118	118	118	Buff. & E.—New bonds, 7s. 1898	125	125	125	2d, guar. 7s. 1898	106	106	106
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac.—				K. & N. W. Pigeon—1st, 7s. 1890	125	125	125	Pine Creek Railway—6s of 1932	75	75	75
Des Moines & Ft. D.—1st, 4s. 1905	55	55	55	Det. M. & T.—1st, 7s. 1906	123½	123½	123½	Pitts. & Western—1st, g. 4s. 1917	107	107	107
1st, 2-s. 1905	55	55	55	Lake Shore—Div. bonds, 7s. 1899	122½	122½	122½	Pitts. Cleve. & Tol.—1st, 6s. 1922	108	108	108
Extension, 4s. 1905	88	88	88	Consol., reg., 1st, 7s. 1900	102½	103½	103½	Pitts. Junction—1st, 6s. 1922	115	115	115
Keok. & Des. M.—1st, 5s. 1923	106½	106½	106½	Consol., reg., 2d, 7s. 1903	102½	103½	103½	Pitts. McK. & Y.—1st, 6s. 1932	120	120	120
Chic. Milw. & St. P.—				Mahon's Coal RR.—1st, 5s. 1934	102½	103½	103½	Rochester & Pittsburg—	98	100	100
1st, 8s, P. D. 1898	127	128	128	Long Island RR.—	102½	103½	103½	Buff. Roch. & Pitts.—Gen. 5s. 1937	85	85	85
2d, 7 3-10s, P. D. 1898	118	119½	119½	N. Y. & M. Beach—1st, 7s. 1897	102½	103½	103½	Rich. & Danv.—Deb. ex. cp. 6s. 1927	85	85	85
1st, 7s, 8 g., R. D. 1902	118	119½	119½	N. Y. B. & M. B.—1st, g. 5s. 1935	102½	103½	103½	Consol. mortg., gold, 5s. 1936	85	85	85
1st, La Crosse Division, 7s. 1893	114	114	114	Louisville & Nashville—	102½	103½	103½	Atl. & Char.—1st, pr., 7s. 1897	85	85	85
1st, I. & D., 7s. 1899	119	119	119	Cecilian Branch—7s. 1907	102½	103½	103½	Incomes 1906	84½	86	86
1st, C. & M., 7s. 1903	125	125	125	Pensacola Div.—6s. 1920	102½	103½	103½	Rich. & W. P. Ter. Trust 6s. 1897	84½	86	86
1st, 7s, L. & D. Ext. 1908	124	124	124	St. Louis Div.—1st, 6s. 1921	102½	103½	103½	San Ant. & Arans.—1st, 6s, 9s. 1916	87	89	89
1st, S. W. Div., 6s. 1909	113½	113½	113½	2d, 3s. 1920	102½	103½	103½	1st, 6s, 1886. 1926	50	50	50
1st, 5s, La C. & Dav. 1919	102	102	102	Nashv. & Decatur—1st, 7s. 1900	106	106	106	Scioto Val.—1st, cons., 7s. 1910	109	109	109
1st, H. & D., 7s. 1910	101	101	101	S. & N. Ala.—S. 6s. 1910	99	101	101	Coupons off. 1910	108	108	108
1st, H. & D., 5s. 1910	101	101	101	Louisv. C. & L.—6s. 1931	96	96	96	St. Louis & Iron Mountain—	115	115	115
Chicago & Pacific Div., 6s. 1910	99	99	99	5 p. c. 50 year gold bds. 1937	40	40	40	Arkansas Branch—1st, 7s. 1895	112	112	112
Chic. & Mo. Riv. Div., 5s. 1926	121½	121½	121½	Pens. & At.—1st, 6s, gold. 1921	109	109	109	Car. Ark. & T.—1st, 7s. 1897	81	81	81
Mineral Point Div., 5s. 1910	97	97	97	Lou. N. O. & Tex.—1st, 4s. 1934	106	106	106	St. Alton & Ter. Trust 6s. 1897	120	120	120
C. & L. Sup. Div., 5s. 1921	97	97	97	2d mort., 5s. 1934	89	89	89	Bellev. & So. Ill.—1st, 8s. 1896	120	120	120
Fargo & South, 6s, Assu. 1924	94	94	94	Mexican Cent.—New, ass. 4s. 1911	106	106	106	Bellev. & Car.—1st, 6s. 1923	81	81	81
Inc. cons. sink. fund 5s. 1916	94	94	94	Income 3s. 1911	106	106	106	St. Louis & Chic.—1st, cons. 6s. 1927	120	120	120
Dakota & Gt. South., 5s. 1916	94	94	94	Michigan Cent.—6s. 1909	106	106	106	St. Paul Minn. & Man.—	120	120	120
Chicago & Northwestern—				Coupon, 5s. 1931	89	89	89	Dakota Exten.—6s. 1910	81	82½	82½
Escanaba & L. S.—1st, 6s. 1901	112	130	130	Registered, 5s. 1931	94	94	94	Montana Exten.—1st, g. 4s. 1937	110	110	110
Dea M. & Minn.—1st, 7s. 1907	122	130	130	Jack. Lan. & Sag.—6s. 1891	100	100	100	Min's Un.—1st, 7s. 1931	108	111	111
Iowa Midland, 1st, 7s. 1907	118	118	118	Milw. Lake S. & West.—	100	100	100	Mont. Cen.—1st, guar. 6s. 1937	109	109	109
Peninsula—1st, cons. 7s. 1898	118	118	118	Conv. deb. 5s. 1907	100	100	100	St. Paul & Duluth—1st, 5s. 1931	109	109	109
Chic. & Milwaukee—1st, 7s. 1898	118	118	118	Michigan Div.—1st, 6s. 1924	100	100	100	Sodus Bay & So.—1st, 5s, g. 1924	109	109	109
Win. & St. P.—2d, 7s. 1907	113	113	113	Mnn.&St.L.'s Ex.—1st, 7s. 1910	100	100	100	Tex. Central—1st, s. f., 7s. 1909	113½	115½	115½
Mill. & Mad.—1st, 6s. 1905	108	108	108	2d mortg., 7s. 1891	100	100	100	1st mortg., 7s. 1911	102	102	102
Out. C. F. & St. P.—1st, 5s. 1909	104	104	104	Southwest Ext.—1st, 7s. 1910	100	100	100	Tex. & N. O.—1st, 7s. 1905	105½	105½	105½
Northern Ill.—1st, 5s. 1910	104	104	104	Pacific Ext.—1st, 6s. 1921	100	100	100	Saline Division—1st, 6s. 1912	105½	105½	105½
Cl. Col. Clin. & Ind.—1st, 7s, s. f. 99	121	121	121	Minn. & Pac.—1st mortg. 5s. 1936	100	100	100				



# Investment AND Railroad Intelligence.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT contains a complete exhibit of the Funded Debt of States and Cities and of the Stocks and Bonds of Railroads and other Companies. It is published on the last Saturday of every other month—viz., January, March, May, July, September and November, and is furnished without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE. Extra copies are sold to subscribers of the CHRONICLE at 50 cents each, and to others at \$1 per copy.

The General Quotations of Stocks and Bonds heretofore published on the first Saturday of each month, occupying six pages of the CHRONICLE, will hereafter be published on the third Saturday of each month. These General Quotations will next appear, therefore, on Saturday, April 21, and after that on the following days in 1893, viz.: May 19, June 16, July 21, August 18, September 15, October 20, November 17 and December 15.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Gross Earnings to Latest Dates.—The latest railroad earnings and the totals from Jan. 1 to latest date are given below for all the railroad companies whose reports can be obtained.

ROADS.	Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887-8.
Allegheny Val.	January...	\$55,155	\$148,091	\$155,155
Atch. & S. Fe.	December...	1,495,594	1,524,929	18,461,366
Atlanta & Char.	January...	123,592	114,577	123,592
Atlanta & W. Pt.	February...	43,029	38,186	84,573
Atlantic & Pac.	3d wk Mar.	47,145	60,318	545,394
Balt. & Potomac	February...	113,949	110,528	236,447
Beech Creek	February...	90,055	56,993	103,887
Buff. Roch. & W.	3d wk Mar.	47,299	38,284	405,933
Car. C. & N. O.	4th wk Feb.	56,321	51,505	429,260
Burl. V. & Chic.	3d wk Mar.	13,507	17,057	152,598
Cal. Southern...	3d wk Mar.	28,573	35,637	416,699
Camden & Atl.	February...	33,341	25,804	66,275
Canadian Pacific	3d wk Mar.	195,000	134,000	2,244,199
Cp. Fr. & Ynd. Val.	February...	27,984	24,181	44,897
Carolina Cent.	January...	44,589	42,298	44,589
Cen. R.R. & G. Co.	2d wk Mar.	120,564	108,482	1,232,931
Railroad lines.	February...	620,905	554,543	1,289,903
Whole system.	February...	105,640	97,289	203,912
Central Iowa...	January...	974,880	995,925	11,528,588
Central of N. J.	December...	10,104	7,586	10,104
Central of S. C.	January...	10,104	7,586	10,104
Chesapeake & S.	January...	40,606	44,928	40,606
Cheshire...	January...	9,074	7,766	9,074
Cheraw & Darl.	January...	4,451,169	4,096,049	1,041,243
Chester & Ohio.	December...	73,615	68,420	161,415
Eliz. Lex. & B. S.	February...	147,153	124,803	307,912
Ches. O. & S. W.	January...	8,108	5,873	8,108
Chic. & Alton...	February...	746,599	737,421	8,941,386
Chic. & Atlantic	3d wk Mar.	33,392	50,786	391,850
Chic. Burl. & No.	January...	108,835	155,656	155,656
Chic. Burl. & O.	January...	1,671,294	1,985,385	1,671,294
Chic. & East. Ill.	3d wk Mar.	41,806	44,318	441,024
Chic. & Ind. Col.	3d wk Mar.	9,120	6,500	114,447
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	3d wk Mar.	430,500	486,365	4,266,000
Chic. & N. W.	February...	1,676,493	1,634,180	3,247,782
Chic. & O. H. & W.	January...	452,716	446,385	4,463,385
Chic. St. L. & P.	February...	129,835	69,600	251,697
Chic. St. P. & M. O.	February...	438,927	369,033	763,815
Chic. & W. Mich.	3d wk Mar.	26,764	30,236	259,927
Cin. Ind. St. L. & C.	February...	200,194	196,671	405,126
Cin. Jack. & Mac.	3d wk Mar.	8,926	7,430	93,018
Cin. N. O. & T. P.	3d wk Mar.	59,293	59,293	656,687
Ala. Gt. South.	3d wk Mar.	27,022	26,374	346,475
N. Ori. & N. E.	3d wk Mar.	15,432	10,050	191,275
Vicksb. & Mer.	3d wk Mar.	8,764	9,095	113,940
Vicks. Sh. & P.	3d wk Mar.	8,816	7,439	120,349
Erlanger Syst.	3d wk Mar.	119,639	105,951	1,514,299
Cin. Rich. & Ft. W.	3d wk Mar.	9,582	8,938	88,461
Cin. Sel. & Moh.	February...	10,380	7,861	20,088
Cin. & Spring'd.	February...	83,015	72,233	162,255
Cin. Wash. & Balt.	3d wk Mar.	37,028	37,958	459,067
Clev. Akron & Col.	2d wk Mar.	11,480	10,576	111,039
Clev. & Canton	February...	26,370	22,551	52,903
Clev. Col. C. & Ind.	February...	285,805	275,692	599,241
Whole system.	February...	522,520	523,087	1,097,514
Clev. & Marietta	3d wk Mar.	5,075	8,088	62,209
Col. & Cin. Riv.	3d wk Mar.	5,154	5,808	61,905
Col. Hook. V. & T.	2d wk Mar.	48,912	61,255	496,221
Den. & Rio Gr.	3d wk Mar.	116,000	128,400	1,411,937
Den. & R. G. W.	3d wk Mar.	21,100	18,075	239,183
Den. Tex. & Gulf.	February...	21,686	15,072	44,557
Det. Bay C. & Alp.	February...	34,726	26,083	62,531
Det. Lans'g & No.	3d wk Mar.	16,327	21,422	182,971
Det. S. S. & A. L.	3d wk Mar.	15,547	11,011	173,170
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga.	2d wk Mar.	99,992	94,003	1,122,111
Evans. & Ind. P.	3d wk Mar.	3,867	4,697	46,336
Evans. & T. H.	3d wk Mar.	15,864	15,877	179,126
Flint & P. Marq.	3d wk Mar.	50,919	53,933	519,914
Fla. R. & Nav. Co.	2d wk Mar.	21,902	23,905	232,472
Ft. W. & Den. Cin.	2d wk Mar.	12,300	14,344	162,551
Georgia Pacific	3d wk Mar.	27,011	21,575	293,415
Gr. Rap. & Ind.	3d wk Mar.	42,777	47,638	421,996
Other lines.	3d wk Mar.	4,319	3,328	39,968
Grand Trunk	Wk. Mar 17	282,809	386,494	3,043,790
Gn. Bay W. & St. P.	December...	25,885	25,885	446,852
Hous. & Tex. Cen.	2d wk Mar.	40,627	45,828	436,733
Humest'n & Shen	January...	13,174	12,763	13,174
Ill. Cen. (Ill. & So)	February...	843,822	833,506	1,801,625
Cedar F. & M. N.	February...	7,311	6,974	120,440
Dub. & Sioux C.	February...	75,240	53,397	129,726
Ia. Falls & S. C.	February...	53,590	42,715	110,746

ROADS.		Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
		Week or Mo	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1886-7.
Ind. Bloom. & W.	4th wk Jan		\$ 52,042	\$ 58,962	\$ 187,365	\$ 202,600
Ind. Dec. & Spr	February...		23,732	27,985	52,203	70,472
Ind. & St. Louis	3d wk Mar.		39,984	42,778	419,247	443,943
Jack. T. & K. W.	February...		57,947	53,912	107,196	111,488
Kanawha & Ohio	February...		19,871	8,127	40,846	19,214
K. C. F. & S. & G.	2d wk Mar.		44,382	51,135	387,397	414,613
Kan. C. Sp. & M.	2d wk Mar.		30,117	38,830	336,008	387,189
Kan. C. Cl. & Sp	2d wk Mar.		4,667	4,281	47,563	51,421
Kentucky Cent.	February...		71,301	64,232	144,010	131,423
Keokuk & West	3d wk Mar		4,917	6,287	70,313	67,602
Kingst'n & Pem.	3d wk Mar.		3,128	2,544	29,307	20,417
Knox'y & Ohio	January...		43,094	41,201	43,094	41,201
Lake E. & West	3d wk Mar.		32,726	41,757	391,044	414,613
Lehigh & Hud.	February...		17,691	20,534	34,759	41,446
L. Rock & Mem	2d wk Mar.		14,288	16,829	166,975	188,707
Long Island....	4th wk Feb		33,221	25,518	349,276	312,554
Lou. & Mo. Riv.	December...		39,001	46,597	589,639	553,858
Louis. Ev. & St. L.	3d wk Mar.		16,335	24,716	205,775	193,926
Louis. & Nashv.	3d wk Mar.		277,070	288,460	3,423,572	3,280,627
Lou. N. A. & Chic.	3d wk Mar.		36,105	41,982	402,210	414,613
Louis. N. O. & T.	3d wk Mar.		32,711	32,432	589,927	501,858
Lykens Valley.	February...		94,773	39,935	194,115	86,839
Mar. Col. & No.	December...		6,773	4,613	64,342	64,342
Memphis & Chas.	2d wk Mar.		30,455	32,859	366,152	246,699
*Mexican Cen.	3d wk Mar.		120,000	84,410	1,354,042	1,075,029
*Mex. N. (all lns)	February...		158,041	134,978	336,174	287,064
*Mexican Railway	Wk. Mar 10		88,268	75,571	803,825	742,066
Mil. L. Sh. & West	3d wk Mar.		39,741	55,758	387,167	450,706
Milwaukee & No.	3d wk Mar.		18,595	19,929	191,582	185,411
Minneapolis & St. L.	February...		100,398	103,366	186,998	221,211
Min. St. Ste. M. & A.	January...		30,457	10,147	30,457	10,147
Mobile & Ohio	February...		207,847	200,498	409,965	436,513
Nash. Ch. & St. L.	February...		248,835	249,461	519,641	491,555
Natchez Jack. & C.	February...		13,896	13,790	29,151	24,431
New Brunswick.	January...		46,309	46,613	46,309	46,613
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	February...		2,586,183	2,454,831	5,303,187	5,169,541
n. Y. L. E. & W.	February...		2,048,280	1,937,665	3,938,463	3,811,225
N. Y. & New Eng.	February...		386,953	364,518	778,492	722,305
N. Y. Ont. & W.	3d wk Mar.		23,518	24,371	284,053	246,870
N. Y. Phila. & N. K.	January...		37,576	34,758	37,576	34,758
N. Y. Sus. & W.	February...		116,864	98,341	236,391	222,837
Norfolk & West.	3d wk Mar.		85,655	68,407	1,021,308	807,730
*Northstr. (S. C.)	January...		59,704	56,252	59,704	56,252
Northern Cent'l.	February...		454,751	488,900	907,192	1,603,938
Northern Pacific	3d wk Mar.		265,866	215,892	2,887,882	1,718,133
Ohio & Miss.	3d wk Mar.		75,946	100,920	822,250	903,700
Ohio River .....	3d wk Mar.		6,641	4,771	71,711	46,944
Ohio Southern.	February...		47,702	49,428	106,888	99,404
Omaha & St. L.	February...		26,151	39,434	62,589	74,431
Oregon Imp. Co.	January...		342,879	263,351	342,879	263,351
Oreg. R. & N. Co.	February...		445,247	240,840	817,435	515,099
Pennsylvania.	February...		4,379,455	3,988,788	7,573,433	7,840,559
Penn. Company.	December...		1,585,696	1,350,956	18,532,322	15,469,215
No. West. sys.	December...		1,287,937	1,166,064	14,362,552	12,002,449
No. West. sys.	4th wk Feb		14,000	15,600	202,449	202,449
Peoria Dec. & Ev.	January...		223,744	260,052	260,052	260,052
Phila. & Erie...	January...		1,06,357	1,518,256	2,036,597	3,089,077
Phila. & Readg.	February...		328,144	1,118,021	61,271	2,155,771
Coal & Iron Co.	February...		1,389,801	2,636,277	2,652,869	5,244,948
Tot. both Co's.	3d wk Mar.		21,595	31,258	354,008	390,737
Pitts. & West'n.	3d wk Mar.		36,216	27,295	36,216	27,295
Prt Royal & Aug.	January...		31,327	26,268	31,327	26,268
Pt. Ral. & W. Car.	January...		105,600	95,775	1,129,589	996,775
R. & W. P. Ter. Co.	3d wk Mar		34,775	31,350	361,221	310,151
Rich. & Danv.	3d wk Mar		18,600	16,600	242,016	208,306
Va. Mid. Div.	3d wk Mar		12,700	11,100	172,593	152,656
C. C. & A. Div.	3d wk Mar		15,350	15,050	153,415	142,536
Col. & Gr. Div.	3d wk Mar		1,850	1,725	21,675	21,675
West. N. C. Div.	3d wk Mar		2,200	1,000	22,549	9,151
Ash. & Sp. Div.	3d wk Mar		191,075	172,600	2,063,185	1,822,252
Total all ....	3d wk Mar		212,446	184,576	212,446	184,576
Rome W. & O. P.	January...		39,984	42,778	419,247	443,943
*St. L. Alt. & T. H.	3d wk Mar.		19,940	16,430	188,167	172,041
Branches...	2d wk Mar.		44,085	41,293	453,351	454,538
St. L. Ark. & Tex.	3d wk Mar.		106,880	117,760	1,072,449	1,072,449
St. L. & San Fran.	3d wk Mar.		27,091	19,947	206,606	240,611
St. Paul & Duluth	3d wk Mar.		555,015	434,809	1,037,436	894,060
St. P. Min. & Man.	February...		50,351	56,221	172,175	172,175
S. Ant. & Ar. Pass.	3 wks Mar.		46,575	40,452	46,575	40,452
Seab'rd & Roan.	January...		58,000	57,620	109,100	114,908
Shenandoah Val.	February...		135,552	114,599	663,129	212,731
South Carolina.	February...		276,065	221,392	276,065	221,392
So. Pacific Co.	January...		64,023	58,539	64,023	58,539
Gal. Har. & S. A.	January...		472,266	368,274	4,497,368	4,497,368
Louis. West.	January...		7,827	12,459	7,827	12,459
Morgan's L. E. T.	January...		95,586	81,534	95,586	81,534
West. N. Y. & C.	January...		915,767	742,198	915,767	742,198
Tex. & N. Ori.	January...		2,330,998	1,661,617	2,330,998	1,661,617
Atlan's system	January...		3,246,765	2,403,815	3,246,765	2,403,815
Pacific system	January...		137,082	148,188	1,727,245	1,649,826
Total of all...	January...		485,993	342,848	3,885,483	2,985,881
So. Pac. RR.	December...		234,704	129,545	1,756,519	1,525,221
No. Div. (Cal.)	November...		99,937	59,213	735,736	667,136
Arizona Div.	December...		8,852	5,861	8,852	5,861
New Mex. Div.	December...		41,392	39,601	84,173	80,229
Spar. Un. & Col.	January...		121,719	88,079	278,892	174,390
Staten Is. Rap. Tr.	February...		109,024	91,906	1,513,300	1,320,175
Summit Branch.	February...		19,711	11,501	100,805	104,138
Texas & Pacific.	3d wk Mar.		18,273	18,230	259,867	210,371
U. S. A. & N. M. H.	3d wk Mar.		15,676	26,300	190,559	202,161
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	3d wk Mar.		1,727,832	1,737,353	1,727,832	1,737,353
Tol. P. & West.	3d wk Mar.		42,512	41,972	42,512	41,972
Union Pacific...	January...		91,534	139,066	1,043,066	1,227,426
Wab. E. of Miss	January...		456,114	483,549	456,114	483,549
Western of Ala.	February...		51,423	40,805	100,863	86,279
West N. Y. & P.	3d wk Mar		50,700	48,800	580,523	520,537
West Jersey...	February...		85,630	77,570	170,735	146,398
West. Cheong & L. E.	3d wk Mar.		115,074	74,288	912,468	742,468
W. C. & N. Y. R.	January...		74,769	69,307	74,769	69,307
Wisconsin Cen.	3d wk Mar.		68,093	68,002	650,724	626,642



Our weekly statement again shows a decrease, the falling off being slight, however, amounting only to 4.04 per cent. The causes for the falling off are the same as those previously mentioned.

3d week of March.	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Pacific.....	\$ 47,145	\$ 60,318		\$ 13,173
Buffalo Roch. & Pittsburg.....	37,299	36,284	1,015	
Calif. Vin. & Chic.....	13,507	17,057		3,550
California Southern.....	28,573	35,637		7,064
Canadian Pacific.....	195,000	134,000	61,000	
Chicago & Atlantic.....	33,392	50,786		17,394
Chicago & East. Ills.....	41,806	44,318		2,512
Chicago & Ind. Coal.....	9,120	6,500	2,620	
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul.....	436,000	456,365		20,365
Chic. & West Michigan.....	26,764	30,236		3,472
Cincinnati Jack. & Mack.....	8,926	7,430	1,496	
Cin. N. O. & Texas Pac.....	59,607	52,993	6,614	
Alabama Gt. Southern.....	27,020	26,374	646	
New Orleans & N. E.....	15,432	10,050	5,382	
Wicksburg & Meridian.....	8,764	9,095		331
Wicksburg Shreve. & Pac.....	3,816	7,439		1,877
Cin. Rich. & F. W.....	9,582	8,938	644	
Cin. Wash. & Balt.....	37,028	37,958		930
Cleveland & Marietta.....	5,075	8,088		3,013
Col. & Cin. Midland.....	5,154	5,809		655
Denver & Rio Grande.....	116,000	128,400		12,400
Denver & R. Grande West.....	21,100	18,075	3,025	
Detroit Lans. & North.....	16,327	21,422		5,095
Evansville & Indianap.....	3,867	4,397		830
Evansville & T. H.....	15,864	15,877		13
Flint & Pere Marquette.....	50,919	53,933		3,014
Georgia Pacific.....	27,011	21,575	5,436	
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	42,770	47,638		4,868
Other lines.....	4,319	3,328	991	
Grand Trunk & Canada.....	282,809	386,494		103,685
Keokuk & Western.....	3,128	6,287		3,159
Kingston & Pembroke.....	32,726	41,757		9,031
Lake Erie & Western.....	16,335	24,716		8,381
Louisv. Evansv. & St. L.....	277,070	288,460		11,390
Louisville & Nashville.....	36,105	41,892		5,787
Louisville N. O. & Texas.....	38,711	32,432	6,279	
Mexican Central.....	120,400	84,419	35,980	
Millwaukee L. Sh. & West.....	39,741	55,758		16,017
Millwaukee & Northern.....	18,595	19,629		1,034
New York Ont. & West.....	23,518	24,371		853
Norfolk & Western.....	85,655	68,407	17,248	
Northern Pacific.....	265,866	215,892	49,974	
Ohio & Mississippi.....	75,946	100,920		24,974
Ohio River.....	6,641	4,771	1,870	
Pittsburg & Western.....	21,595	31,258		9,663
Richmond & Danville.....	105,600	95,775	9,825	
Virginia Mid. Div.....	34,775	31,350	3,425	
Char. C. & A. Div.....	18,600	16,600	2,000	
Col. & Gr. Div.....	12,700	11,100	1,600	
West North Car. Div.....	15,350	15,050	300	
Wash. O. & W. Div.....	1,850	1,725	125	
Ash. & Spar. Div.....	2,200	1,000	1,200	
*St. L. Alt. & T. H. M. Line.....	39,884	42,778		2,794
St. Louis Ark. & Texas.....	44,085	41,293	2,792	
St. Louis & San Fran.....	106,880	117,760		10,880
St. Paul & Duluth.....	27,691	19,947	7,744	
Texas & Pacific.....	109,024	91,966	17,118	
Toledo Ann. A. & N. Mich.....	17,711	11,561		850
Toledo & Ohio Central.....	18,273	18,230		43
Tol. Peoria & Western.....	15,676	26,300		10,624
Wabash Western.....	91,534	139,996		48,462
Western N. Y. & Penn.....	50,700	48,800	1,900	
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	18,074	14,461	3,613	
Wisconsin Cent. (all lines).....	68,093	68,002	91	
<b>F Total (65 roads.)</b>	<b>3,487,245</b>	<b>3,634,252</b>	<b>252,967</b>	<b>399,974</b>
<b>Net decrease (4.04 p. c.)</b>				<b>147,007</b>

\* Including Indianap. & St. Louis. † For the week ending March 17.

**Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.**—The tables following show the latest net earnings reported this week, the returns for each road being published here as soon as received, but not kept standing from week to week. The first statement includes all roads for the latest month and from January 1, 1888; following that we give the totals for the fiscal year on those companies whose fiscal year does not correspond with the calendar year.

Roads.	MONTH AND CALENDAR YEAR.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Balt. & Potomac.....Gross.	113,949	110,528	236,447	217,655
Net.....	36,605	32,819	81,553	63,800
Camden & Atl. & Brs.Gross.	33,341	25,804	66,275	55,647
Net.....def. 3,283	15,109	def. 12,504	def. 23,561	
Canadian Pacific.....Gross.	837,994	510,646	1,639,199	1,154,139
Net.....	46,922	def. 69,440	69,208	def. 47,937
Cin. Ind. St. L. & Chic.Gross.	200,194	196,671	405,126	412,839
Net.....	68,033	75,553	139,269	163,354
Cleveland & Canton.....Gross.	26,370	22,551	52,903	50,016
Net.....	6,465	2,169	12,171	6,154
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind. Gross.	522,520	523,087	1,097,514	1,077,172
Net.....	113,703	149,979	239,633	297,795
Deny. & Rio Gr. West. Gross.	88,049	70,717	179,408	142,276
Net.....	13,588	17,204	28,903	33,849
Det. Bay City & Alpena. Gross.	34,726	26,083	62,531	50,479
Net.....	12,558	12,086	19,130	22,795
Ft. Worth & Den. City. Gross.	71,349	40,039	134,852	77,658
Net.....	29,169	16,579	51,557	30,785
Kentucky Central.....Gross.	71,301	64,232	144,010	131,423
Net.....	26,217	20,743	51,720	44,310
Keokuk & Western.....Gross.	24,788	24,197	53,988	48,742
Net.....	5,431	7,757	13,258	16,540
Louisv. N. Or. & Tex. Gross.	225,660	179,230	467,188	397,293
Net.....	71,648	53,564	152,729	137,931
Memphis & Char.....Gross.	144,618	125,375	302,558	281,621
Net.....	31,874	54,810	73,659	79,380
N. Y. Lake E. & West. Gross.	2,048,280	1,923,665	3,938,463	3,811,725
Net.....	609,298	596,613	1,141,632	1,125,746
Net, less rentals.	441,495	434,130	802,074	780,313

Road.	February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887.	1886-7.
N. Y. Ont. & Western. Gross.	108,136	86,405	215,708	176,571
Net.....	4,939	794	8,595	2,638
Norfolk & Western.....Gross.	350,768	299,332	731,569	578,637
Net.....	128,758	126,657	287,393	228,842
Northern Central.....Gross.	454,751	488,990	907,192	1,003,938
Net.....	147,571	196,167	275,818	426,392
Northern Pacific.....Gross.	936,085	525,728	1,639,692	1,097,149
Net.....	187,920	26,602	196,386	67,323
Ohio & Mississippi.....Gross.	290,678	311,028	595,505	606,247
Net.....	71,000	85,519	156,503	171,323
Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co. Gross.	445,247	240,840	717,845	515,099
Net.....	141,862	48,314	164,107	88,753
Pennsylvania.....Gross.	4,379,455	3,988,788	8,573,433	7,840,559
Net.....	1,358,283	1,380,157	2,364,203	2,594,508
Phila. & Reading.....Gross.	1,106,357	1,518,256	2,036,597	3,089,077
Net.....	349,132	725,862	449,774	1,451,570
Coal & Iron Co.....Gross.	283,444	1,118,021	616,271	2,155,771
Net.....	df 125,475	5,545	def 299,130	29,272
Total both Co's.....Gross.	1,389,801	2,636,277	2,652,869	5,244,848
Net.....	223,657	731,407	150,645	1,480,842
Pitts. & Western.....Gross.	133,405	125,101	276,258	278,207
Net.....	33,029		72,623	
*Tenn. Coal & Iron Co. Net.....	45,300	56,400	109,800	119,700
Tol. & Ohio Central. Gross.	103,257	77,734	211,469	163,690
Net.....	43,308	32,138	86,340	68,487
West Jersey & Brs.....Gross.	85,030	77,570	170,735	154,398
Net.....	23,845	def. 4,180	25,065	19,844

\* Partial stoppage of furnaces to make connection with new plant.

Roads.	January.		Jan. 1 to Jan. 31.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Duluth So. Sh. & Atl. Gross.	77,050	42,778	77,050	42,778
Net.....	4,889	def. 2,554	4,889	def. 2,554
Wheeling & Lake Erie. Gross.	69,314	51,632	69,314	51,632
Net.....	19,367	10,446	19,367	10,446
Roads.	December.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Atchison Top. & S. F. Gross.	1,495,954	1,524,929	18,461,366	15,984,307
Net.....	675,838	753,151	8,004,075	7,803,350
California Southern.....Gross.	162,471	102,369	1,498,226	752,659
Net.....	40,903	40,648	592,730	61,395

MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR.

Road.	February.		July 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887-8.	1886-7.
Cin. Ind. St. L. & Chic. Gross.	200,194	196,671	1,812,153	1,811,834
Net.....	68,033	75,553	673,873	718,251
Cleveland & Canton.....Gross.	26,370	22,551	254,365	246,026
Net.....	6,465	2,169	80,525	50,364
Memphis & Char.....Gross.	144,618	125,375	1,285,967	1,131,252
Net.....	31,874	54,810	417,502	391,831
Northern Pacific.....Gross.	936,085	525,728	10,046,858	8,439,444
Net.....	187,920	26,602	4,327,972	4,037,449
Ohio & Mississippi.....Gross.	290,678	311,028	2,832,546	2,703,358
Net.....	71,000	85,519	981,142	997,473
Tol. & Ohio Central.....Gross.	103,257	77,734	825,895	654,338
Net.....	43,308	32,138	313,811	236,957

Roads.	February.		Oct. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887-8.	1886-7.
N. Y. Lake E. & West. Gross.	2,048,280	1,923,665	11,111,516	10,699,369
Net.....	609,298	596,613	3,661,999	3,717,078
Net, less rentals.	441,495	434,130	2,871,785	2,752,182
N. Y. Ont. & West.....Gross.	108,136	86,405	612,122	503,679
Net.....	4,939	794	63,609	39,141

Road.	February.		Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887-8.	1886-7.
Ft. Worth & Den. City. Gross.	71,349	40,039	282,712	176,385
Net.....	29,169	16,579	111,968	84,902
Road.	February.		Dec. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887-8.	1886-7.

Phila. & Reading.....Gross.	1,106,357	1,518,256	3,752,253	4,665,701
Net.....	349,132	725,862	1,243,406	2,119,863
Coal & Iron Co.....Gross.	283,444	1,118,021	2,189,693	3,498,296
Net.....	df 125,475	5,545	def 345,334	7,623
Total both Co's.....Gross.	1,389,801	2,636,277	5,941,947	8,164,086
Net.....	223,657	731,407	898,073	2,127,485

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

### Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. (For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

The report of the President, Mr. J. D. Layng, states that the operating expenses of the combined lines show an increase of \$477,941; but, as compared with the previous year, \$205,578 has been charged to this account which was in that year charged to "additions," making the actual increase in expenses, as compared with the previous year, \$272,362. On the same basis of comparison, the percentage of expenses to earnings would have been 62.44 per cent, a reduction from the previous year of 3.72 per cent.

While the results have been treated as a whole, "the net earnings of the Cincinnati & Springfield Road over all expenses, fixed charges and betterments, have been \$3,979, a gain over 1886 of \$89,128—this division having been self-supporting. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Road has reduced its deficit from \$435,581 in 1886 to \$214,479 in 1887. When it is considered that of this amount of deficit \$126,217 was for the interest due this company for advances, which amount of interest so charged was included in the earnings of the C. C. & I. Company, the actual loss in operation for the year just closed has been but \$88,261. In this connection I state that the board, by resolution in November, directed that this interest should not hereafter be charged, as it is at best a



fictitious earning. The decrease in the interest and dividends, as shown by the statement, of \$14,037, is accounted for by the fact that for the months of October, November and December the interest on the Indianapolis & St. Louis indebtedness, aggregating \$42,000, was not charged."

While the ton-mileage increased 9.02 per cent, the revenue increased 11.89 per cent, and the rate received per ton per mile for the entire system for the year 1887 was .744 cents, against .725 cents in 1886. The cost per ton per mile increased from .492 cents in 1886 to .511 cents in 1887, an increase of 3.86 per cent, which is largely accounted for by charging to "operating expenses" the amount heretofore charged to "additions to property," as previously stated.

The gradual depletion of equipment for many years up to December 31, 1886, amounted in value, on the C. C. & I. Railway, to \$703,912, and on the Cincinnati & Springfield Railway to \$34,582. The directors, after a careful consideration of the question, decided to charge the estimated cost to replace this shortage to surplus account, and make corresponding credit to capital account, all of which will appear on the general balance sheet in the report of the Auditor.

"The litigation with the St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute Railway Company, by which that company seeks to obtain in payment of its back rental such portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road as is necessary to meet such claim, is now being argued before the United States Supreme Court.

"No bonds have been sold during the year. Bonds to the amount of \$33,000 have been redeemed, and are held in the treasury. The company has no floating debt other than that from current operations of the road, and has sufficient balance of cash in the treasury to provide for its current obligations."

The comparative statistics for four years, compiled for the CHRONICLE, are as below given.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Miles owned.....	391	391	391	391
<i>Operations—</i>				
Passengers carried..	938,647	820,607	956,591	1,008,031
Passenger mileage..	42,176,610	38,145,360	39,496,655	43,453,750
Rate per pass. per mile.	2.133 cts.	2.091 cts.	2.150 cts.	2.282 cts.
Freight (tons) moved.	2,347,792	2,513,780	2,644,021	2,808,149
Freight (tons) mil'ge.	397,678,278	428,691,881	423,545,887	452,776,169
Av. rate per ton per mile	0.633 cts.	0.577 cts.	0.679 cts.	0.700 cts.
<i>Earnings—</i>				
Passenger.....	899,435	797,679	849,168	901,145
Freight.....	2,578,873	2,471,833	2,877,157	3,170,564
Mail, express, &c.....	182,038	186,865	194,165	196,380
Total gross earn'gs.	3,660,346	3,456,407	3,920,490	4,358,339
Oper. exp. & taxes.....	2,875,853	2,812,132	2,699,361	2,915,931
Net earnings.....	724,493	644,225	1,221,129	1,442,458
INCOME ACCOUNT.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Net earnings.....	724,493	644,225	1,221,129	1,442,458
Rentals and interest.....	211,396	213,032	263,626	258,004
Miscellaneous.....	13,805	.....	.....	.....
Total income....	949,694	857,257	1,484,755	1,700,462
<i>Disbursements—</i>				
Interest on debt....	602,540	659,385	702,810	700,675
Miscellaneous.....	102,633	79,896	2,133	1,800
Total disbursements	705,173	739,281	704,943	702,475
Balance surplus.....	244,521	* 117,976	* 779,812	* 997,987

\* From the surplus as here given each year, there was spent for additions to property: In 1885, \$177,141; in 1886, \$183,418; in 1887, \$122,607.

### Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

(For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

The full report of Vice-President Bond will be found on a subsequent page. This gives details of the year's operations and explanations as to the company's various affairs much more completely than the space in this column would permit. Some comments upon the report will also be found in the editorial columns.

The comparison of statistics for four years past, compiled in the usual form for the CHRONICLE, is as follows:

ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Miles operated.....	4,804	4,921	5,298	5,669
Locomotives.....	653	684	704	740
Pas. mail & exp. cars.	547	575	596	608
Freight & other cars.....	19,690	19,717	21,730	22,023
OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Passengers carried..	4,904,678	4,819,187	5,481,400	6,144,068
Passenger mileage....	225,851,443	214,550,187	234,444,700	230,444,573
Rate per pass. per mile.	2.55 cts.	2.56 cts.	2.42 cts.	2.54 cts.
Freight (tons) moved.	6,023,016	6,482,869	7,085,072	7,873,795
Freight (tons) mil'ge.	124,773,233	133,772,453	148,650,913	162,933,450
Av. rate per ton per mile.	1.29 cts.	1.28 cts.	1.17 cts.	1.09 cts.
<i>Earnings—</i>				
Passenger.....	5,766,843	5,499,737	5,661,690	5,849,261
Freight.....	16,128,964	17,101,742	17,358,294	17,742,142
Mail, express, &c.....	1,575,191	1,581,194	1,698,419	1,774,721
Total gross earn'gs.	23,470,998	24,182,673	24,718,403	25,366,124
<i>Operating expenses—</i>				
Maintenance of way.....	2,339,635	2,551,327	2,641,977	2,871,902
Maintenance of equip't.	2,574,437	2,430,809	2,327,875	2,342,314
Transportation exp't.	8,102,668	8,646,132	8,675,045	9,190,936
Taxes.....	702,060	733,545	759,350	767,026
Miscellaneous.....	140,329	150,658	156,017	154,516
Tot. operating exp.	13,859,629	14,512,471	14,560,261	15,326,694
Net earnings.....	9,611,369	9,900,802	10,158,139	10,039,430
Pr. et op. exp. to earn	59.95	59.45	58.90	60.42

\* Includes renewal of track. † Including elevators, stock-yards, personal injuries and damages to property, legal, insurance, rent of cars, trackage, &c.

INCOME ACCOUNT.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Net earnings.....	9,611,369	9,900,802	10,158,139	10,039,430
Other receipts.....	82,307	105,939	144,654	272,825
Total income....	9,693,676	10,006,741	10,302,793	10,312,255
<i>Disbursements—</i>				
Interest on debt.....	5,918,608	6,096,573	6,241,093	6,456,637
Divs. on bonds & stocks.	3,321,167	2,391,039	3,059,076	3,267,523
Rate of dividend.....	7 both	7 & 4	7 & 5	7 & 5
Tot. disbursements	9,239,775	8,490,612	9,294,169	9,714,160
Balance for year....	453,901	1,516,129	1,008,624	598,095

\*These are the actual dividends paid in the year, without regard to the time when they were earned.

GENERAL BALANCE AT CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Assets—</i>				
Railroad equip't &c.	149,426,734	154,228,775	165,898,616	177,374,430
St'ks & b'ids own, cost	1,228,283	754,792	877,486	2,909,145
Co's bonds in treas.	1,148,059	1,452,309	798,732	3,365,090
Bills & acc'ts rec'able	1,483,365	1,543,217	2,048,985	2,927,171
Materials, fuel, &c.....	2,971,133	4,262,378	4,682,434	2,716,139
Cash on hand.....	680,475	617,026	583,526	546,654
Ill. & Iowa coal lands	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total assets.....	156,936,049	162,858,497	174,859,829	190,979,631
<i>Liabilities—</i>				
Stock, common.....	30,904,261	30,904,261	30,904,261	39,380,361
Stock, preferred.....	16,540,983	21,540,900	21,535,900	21,598,900
Funded debt.....	100,254,000	101,470,000	111,658,000	119,236,000
All other dues & acc'ts	2,093,163	164,958	431,825	3,494,910
Unpaid pay-rolls, &c.	1,610,661	1,729,269	2,249,109	2,896,432
Income account.....	5,532,981	7,049,109	8,057,734	4,074,998
Total liabilities.....	156,936,049	162,858,497	174,859,829	190,979,631

### Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha.

(For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

The annual report of this company shows that the increase of mileage during the year was 31.09, made up of 33 miles constructed from Salem to Mitchell, Dak., opened for business June 27, and 1 mile extension to Neillsville, opened for business December 19.

The total bonded debt on December 31 was \$33,187,334. This amount includes \$75,000 of Minneapolis Eastern Railway bonds, guaranteed, and a small amount of convertible scrip. \$492,142 of consolidated mortgage bonds and scrip were issued during the year for 33 miles of extension of railroad from Salem to Mitchell. The bonds so issued are all held in the treasury of the company. The bonds of this company now on hand include consolidated mortgage bonds and scrip, \$869,309.

In the land department during the year 1887, 30,670 acres were sold, leaving 621,144 acres unsold December 31. The net receipts of the West and North Wisconsin grants, included in income account, were \$634,501, being amounts received for lands sold, payments on notes and contracts, interest, etc., less the expenses of the department, taxes, etc., showing a decrease of \$86,561 as compared with last year. The balance of bills receivable and land contracts now held by the company is \$2,495,570.

The following statistics for four years have been compiled in the usual form for the CHRONICLE:

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Miles operated.....	1,318	1,340	1,365	1,399
<i>Operations—</i>				
Passengers carried..	904,795	1,015,133	1,144,493	1,365,887
Passenger mileage....	58,674,281	47,504,486	54,663,635	66,711,317
Rate per pass. per mile.	2.45 cts.	2.75 cts.	2.60 cts.	2.62 cts.
Freight (tons) moved.	2,003,802	2,089,610	2,266,335	2,624,392
Freight (tons) mil'ge.	329,795,473	335,863,003	374,037,737	435,373,718
Av. rate per ton per m.	1.25 cts.	1.22 cts.	1.19 cts.	1.11 cts.
<i>Earnings—</i>				
Passenger.....	1,430,711	1,305,515	1,413,218	1,748,225
Freight.....	4,132,530	4,255,398	4,466,734	4,902,910
Mail, express, &c.....	221,690	253,897	273,315	239,738
Tot. gross earnings	5,784,931	5,814,810	6,153,267	6,940,873
Oper'g exp. & txs.....	4,007,022	3,721,151	3,848,575	4,633,615
Net earnings.....	1,777,909	2,093,659	2,304,692	2,307,258
P.e. of op. exp. to earn.	69.28	63.99	62.55	66.76
INCOME ACCOUNT.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Net earnings.....	1,777,909	2,093,659	2,304,692	2,307,258
Net from land grants	651,125	721,995	741,065	634,501
Other receipts.....	212,221	33,235	73,959	39,954
Total income....	2,641,255	2,848,889	3,119,716	3,001,713
<i>Disbursements—</i>				
Rentals paid.....	49,174	62,992	117,009	82,238
Interest on debt.....	1,320,146	1,334,324	1,337,956	1,337,956
Div. on pref. stock.	787,978	675,408	675,408	675,408
Rate of dividend.....	(7)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Loss on prop. roads.	13,065	12,524	9,624	8,409
Tot. disbursements	2,170,361	2,085,238	2,139,997	2,104,061
Balance surplus.....	470,894	763,651	979,719	897,652

### Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

(For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

This company was operated by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railway Co., lessee, till Oct. 27, 1887, when it went into the hands of a receiver. The annual report includes the operations for the full year 1887.

It will be seen that the net income of the year amounted to about \$1,200,000, with the western connection: from A. and C. Cincinnati yet unfinished, which is a satisfactory exhibit for the bondholders under the reorganization, as the yearly interest charge will be only about \$1,300,000.



One great difficulty in the past has been that the income of the company was applied to so many liens which were given priority that there was little left for the interest on the \$15,000,000 "B" bonds, and one of the strong points of the reorganization plan consists in the fact that these prior claims are to be provided for and the road fully equipped, so that the income when earned can be applied to the bonds. What became of the \$975,000 net earnings made between Jan. 1 and Oct. 27, 1887? The following items will show in round figures some of the charges made—loss on Liverpool S. S. Line, \$119,000; car trusts, \$120,000; construction and improvement, \$218,000; interest on car trusts, \$66,000; interest on floating debt, \$152,261; interest on bonds given preference over the Series "B" bonds, \$376,000.

The freight earnings increased in 1887 \$185,049, or 5.57 per cent. Of the total revenue tonnage for the year 25.40 per cent was through freight, 41.73 per cent coal and 32.77 per cent other local freight. The total number of tons carried was 2,414,808, or an increase of 11.02 per cent over the previous year; average haul per ton was 270.88 miles, a decrease of 11.01 miles, or 3.90 per cent per ton over 1886. The passenger earnings increased \$141,137, or 22.38 per cent. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 703,760, an increase as compared with the previous year of 137,912, or 24.37 per cent. Of this number 631,658, or 89.75 per cent, were local passengers, and 72,102, or 10.25 per cent, were through passengers.

#### EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c., FOR FULL YEAR.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Freight earnings.....	\$2,639,569	\$3,319,372	\$3,504,420
Passenger earnings.....	570,152	630,573	771,710
Other earnings.....	151,484	146,103	175,038
Total earnings.....	\$3,361,235	\$4,096,048	\$4,451,168
Operating expenses.....	2,374,159	2,867,981	3,152,170
Earning over operating expenses.	\$987,075	\$1,228,066	\$1,298,998
Other receipts.....	1,557	11,626	7,081
Total.....	\$988,633	\$1,239,693	\$1,306,079
Taxes and rentals.....	91,652	109,227	110,878
Leaving.....	\$896,981	\$1,130,465	\$1,195,201

#### Elizabethtown Lexington & Big Sandy.

(For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

The report of the President, Mr. Joseph P. Lloyd, shows that there was an increase in earnings from coal of \$5,733, or 4.42 per cent; from local freight, \$46,333, or 22.92 per cent; and from through freight, \$65,749, or 16.43 per cent, making a total increase of \$117,815, or 16.09 per cent over 1886. There were carried 186,947 tons of coal, an increase of 13.53 per cent; 299,685 tons of local freight, an increase of 50.18 per cent; and 878,070 tons of through freight, an increase of 18.50 per cent. Total tons, 1,364,702, an increase of 12.03 per cent over 1886. The earnings from local passengers have been \$122,690, an increase of \$31,349, or 34.32 per cent; from through passengers, \$109,833, an increase of \$25,019, or 29.50 per cent. Total increase, \$56,368 64, or 32 per cent.

The operating expenses have been larger than usual, being 65.13 per cent, against 65.05 in 1886. Of the increase \$53,109 was expended for the improvement of the roadbed, track and buildings, \$38,228 for repairs of locomotives and cars, and \$36,061 for the care, handling and transportation of the additional traffic, a total increase of \$117,399, from which is deductible \$21,088 for reductions in other items of expenses. In addition to the above expenditures for the maintenance of the company's property in a thoroughly efficient condition, there was expended also \$54,326 for construction, improvement, equipment and real estate, which has been charged to the capital account of the company, although paid for out of this year's earnings.

The earnings and expenses and the income account for four years were as given below:

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.				
Earnings from—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Passengers.....	\$182,512	\$160,975	\$176,155	\$232,524
Freight.....	551,917	516,310	731,872	849,688
Mail, express, &c.....	28,199	29,184	29,501	32,861
Total earnings.....	\$762,628	\$706,479	\$937,528	\$1,115,073
Operating expenses.....	504,575	433,695	609,908	706,219
Net earnings.....	\$258,053	\$272,774	\$327,620	\$408,854
INCOME ACCOUNT.				
Net receipts—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Disbursements—				
Interest on debt.....	169,710	196,920	264,774	198,810
Rentals.....	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,167
Taxes.....	22,436	20,000	29,066	30,000
Miscellaneous.....	13,371	9,248	13,508	9,069
Total disbursements.....	\$224,717	\$245,368	\$326,528	\$257,046
Balance surplus.....	\$34,523	\$27,880	\$7,088	\$160,953

\*Including miscellaneous receipts.

#### Kentucky Central Railway.

(For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

Mr. I. E. Gates, the President of this reorganized company, states in his report: The company was authorized to issue \$7,000,000 of four per cent gold bonds, running 100 years from July 1, 1887. Of this sum \$6,037,000 have been issued. This leaves \$963,000 in the treasury of the company. The authorized capital stock is \$7,000,000, of which \$5,297,000 has been issued, leaving \$1,703,000 in the treasury of the company. The roadbed, track and equipment of the company are in excellent condition. The rolling stock having been found inadequate, three 18x24 ten-wheel freight locomotives have been or-

dered, and it will be necessary to provide 300 additional freight cars. Arrangements have been made with the Covington & Cincinnati Elevated Railroad & Transfer & Bridge Company for securing, upon satisfactory terms, a direct entrance into Cincinnati. The company (with exception of 140 shares), is the owner of the entire capital stock of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company, Southern Division, which owns all the capital stock of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division. For the road from Maysville to Paris, 49.33 miles in length, a rental of \$28,000 per annum is paid. For the Richmond Branch, 83.80 miles in length, an annual rental of \$24,000 is paid.

This company came into possession of the property on May 13, 1887, and from that date to December 31, 1887, a period of seven months and nineteen days, the earnings and income account were as follows:

Gross earnings.....	\$749,881
Operating expenses.....	401,486
Earnings over operating expenses.....	\$348,395
State and municipal taxes.....	\$19,399
Miscellaneous expenses.....	7,489
Rental for leased lines.....	34,438
Interest on bonded debt.....	128,327
Leaving.....	189,655
There has been paid and charged to the capital account of the company for construction, improvements, equipment and real estate.....	\$158,740
Leaving as net balance.....	\$124,625

The results of operations for the entire year (including the period of about four and a half months before the company took possession), compared with those for the previous year, as follows:

	1886.	1887.	Increase
Gross transportation earnings.....	\$920,697	\$1,067,468	\$146,771
Operating expenses.....	588,373	612,116	23,742
Earnings over operating expenses.....	\$332,324	\$455,352	\$123,028

The annual charges for interest based on the present outstanding bonded debt, for rentals of leased lines and for taxes and other charges against the transportation operations of the road, would be \$347,081.

#### American Bell Telephone Company.

(For the year ending December 31, 1887.)

At the date of printing the annual report, the famous suit in the United States Supreme Court had not been decided in favor of the company, and could not therefore receive any comment. The report says "The business of the company for the year 1887 has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The receipts for royalties show a reasonable increase; and the licensed companies, with few exceptions, have improved and extended their plant." \* \* \*

"The long-line service has been extended from New York to Albany, and to Boston, making a total of 550 miles of pole lines and about 10,000 miles of wire. The success electrically, as well as commercially, has been beyond our expectations. The income from the long lines is now more than sufficient to meet the current expenses, and there is every reason to expect that before next year it will pay a moderate profit. The great cost of the plant is to be borne in mind in considering the direct profit from the long-line service, but the importance of the system as a safeguard to our business cannot be overestimated. It is intended to complete this year the lines between New York and Boston, to extend from Albany towards Buffalo, and to build a line from Chicago to Milwaukee. The estimated cost is about \$1,000,000."

The following is a comparative statement of earnings, expenses and income:

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.				
	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Rental of telephones.....	\$2,026,398	\$2,169,492	\$2,264,824	
Dividends.....	597,469	844,556	1,013,037	
Extra Territorial and branch lines	75,878	78,110	80,444	
Telegraph Commission.....	15,388	16,481	19,962	
Interest.....	39,812	34,561	70,236	
Miscellaneous.....	10,938	13,601	4,525	
Total.....	\$2,765,884	\$3,097,001	\$3,453,028	
Expenses.....	972,688	1,149,718	1,242,431	
Net earnings.....	\$1,793,196	\$1,947,283	\$2,210,597	
INCOME ACCOUNT.				
Receipts—	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Net earnings.....	\$1,793,196	\$1,947,283	\$2,210,597	
Miscellaneous items.....	16,800	26,068	27,011	
Total.....	\$1,809,996	\$1,973,351	\$2,237,608	
Disbursements—				
Regular dividends.....	\$1,170,192	\$1,176,252	\$1,176,252	
Extra dividends.....	392,044	392,084	392,084	
Reserved for depreciation.....	100,752	117,755	132,616	
Total.....	\$1,662,988	\$1,686,091	\$1,700,952	
Balance.....	sur. \$147,008	sur. \$287,260	sur. \$536,656	
LEDGER BALANCES DEC. 31, 1887.				
Debit—		Credit—		
Telephones.....	\$663,082	Capital stock.....	\$9,802,100	
Stocks and notes.....	23,233,975	Bills and accounts payable.....	470,403	
Merchandise and Machinery.....	8,730	Patent account (profit and loss).....	8,534,752	
Bills and accounts receivable.....	640,616	Profit and loss.....	3,365,019	
Cash and deposits.....	59,211	Reserves.....	385,304	
Total.....	\$24,605,614	Surplus.....	2,028,036	
Total.....	\$24,605,614	Total.....	\$24,605,614	

\*Of this amount \$294,063 is the dividend payable Jan. 14, 1888, to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1887.



## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

**Baltimore & Ohio.**—An adjustment of all outstanding questions between the Baltimore & Ohio Company and the Drexel-Morgan syndicate of August, 1887, has been reached, the syndicate having purchased the remaining \$2,500,000 of consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, making a total in all of \$7,500,000. The adjustment has been satisfactory to both parties and leaves the relations between the bankers composing the syndicate and the company in an amicable position. The company, by the sale of the remaining \$2,500,000 of bonds, obtains all the funds needed for the present.

**Chicago & Canada Southern.**—A press dispatch from Detroit, March 29, said: "In the United States Circuit Court in this city Judge Brown has ordered the sale of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad under foreclosure, unless the past due interest on the first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$3,931,069 is paid on or before Aug. 8 of this year. It is provided that the road shall not be sold for less than \$500,000. The line was originally projected as an extension of the Canada Southern to Chicago, and starts from Grosse Isle on the American side of Detroit River and runs to Fayette, Ohio, a distance of 67 miles. It has been operated for several years by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern."

**Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis.**—The earnings, expenses, &c. (including the Cincinnati & Springfield and Indianapolis & St. Louis) for February and two months were as follows:

	February.	1888.	1887.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	1888.	1887.
Gross earnings.....	\$522,519	\$522,519	\$523,086	\$1,097,513	\$1,077,171	
Operating expenses....	408,816	373,108		857,880	779,376	
Net earnings.....	\$113,703	\$149,978		\$239,633	\$297,795	
Interest, taxes, &c.....	159,348	170,437		315,584	342,109	
Deficit.....	\$45,645	\$20,459		\$75,951	\$44,314	
Additions to property..	18,540	112,820		\$7,115	191,721	
Deficit.....	\$64,185	\$133,279		\$113,066	\$236,035	

**Danville & New River.**—A plan of reorganization is proposed for this company, and the committee named in Baltimore consists of Messrs. Gordon, Thom, Tompkins and Lester. There is to be placed on the property, when purchased by the committee, three new mortgages—a first for \$300,000, at 5 per cent, a second for \$250,000, at 6 per cent, and an income mortgage for \$75,000. Messrs. Thom & Whitely, bankers in Baltimore, can give all information.

**Denver Fort Worth & Gulf.**—The most important event that has lately occurred in the field of railroad construction is the completion of this great road. The new line from Denver to Galveston is composed of the Denver Texas & Gulf, from Denver, Col., to Pueblo, 125 miles; the Denver Texas & Fort Worth from Pueblo to the Texas State line, 225 miles (100 miles of which, from Pueblo to Trinidad, is formed by the laying of a third rail along the Denver & Rio Grande), and the Fort Worth & Denver City from the Texas State line to Fort Worth, Tex., 449 miles, a total mileage of 809 miles. A map of the road is published in the INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT, out to-day, and also an account of the bonds, stock, &c.

**Denver Rio Grande & Western.**—A map of this road will be found in the INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT to-day, showing the strength of its location as the only line between the Colorado State line and Salt Lake City and Ogden. The CHRONICLE has received information concerning this company later than the annual report, which came up to July 31, 1887. The net earnings for the year 1887 were \$74,227 in excess of the interest requirements under the funding scheme now running, and within about \$30,000 of full 6 per cent interest on its \$6,900,000 of bonds, while the property is reported to have been well kept up and extensive renewals made. The local business is increasing steadily, and in 1887 the local tonnage was 42,000 tons above that of 1886, an increase of 25 per cent, and the increase in revenue therefrom \$81,000—also about 25 per cent. The local passenger traffic increased \$8,000 and the inter-local (Utah and Colorado) \$16,000. Of the total tonnage 68 per cent was local, 24 per cent Utah-Colorado business and only 8 per cent strictly through business.

The earnings from all business interchanged with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway were \$1,453,275, of which that company received \$800,275 and the Denver & Rio G. Western \$653,000.

The coal traffic reached 86,341 tons in 1887 from mines on this road, a large increase over 1886. The coal shipments for the first quarter of 1888 are reported as more than double those of the same time in 1887, while the shipments of cattle, building stone, asphaltum, salt, &c., are becoming important items of traffic.

The converging of very important lines of railroad towards Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, together with the completion of the Colorado Midland as far west as Newcastle, within easy reach of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, points to the conclusion that the latter road is likely soon to become an important part of one of the great systems.

**Houston East & West Texas.**—The plan of reorganization referred to recently in the CHRONICLE was issued from the Union Trust Company. The new mortgage is to be at the rate of \$12,000 per mile.

**Missouri Kansas & Texas.**—The security holders of this railroad met again this week to decide upon measures for the protection of their rights. The Missouri Kansas & Texas road is leased to the Missouri Pacific, and therefore under control of that company. Resolutions were adopted author-

izing the appointment of a committee to solicit proxies at the next annual election, so that the real owners of the property may take possession of it, and this committee was instructed, too, to pursue investigations to find out how the security holders have been wronged and how that wrong may be remedied. Mr. Bull is at the head of this committee, and associated with him are William Mertens of L. von Hoffman & Co., R. V. Martinsen, August De Neuville and William E. Strong of Work, Strong & Co.

**Pennsylvania Railroad.**—The gross and net earnings for January 1887 and 1888, were as below stated. On the lines west of Pittsburg & Erie the net results, after payment of interest and all charges, is shown in the second table.

	Lines East of Pittsburg & Erie.		Lines West of Pittsburg & Erie.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
January.....	\$1,213,979	\$3,871,771	\$1,005,920	\$1,214,351
February.....	4,379,155	3,988,788	1,358,283	1,380,157
Total 2 mos.....	\$8,593,134	\$7,860,559	\$2,364,203	\$2,594,508
	Net surplus or deficit after payment of charges.		Diff. in 1888.	
January.....	Sur. \$60,510	Sur. \$154,951	Loss. \$94,441	
February.....	Def. 123,519	Sur. 3,475	Loss. 126,994	
Total 2 mos.....	Def. \$63,019	Sur. \$158,426	Loss. \$221,445	

—The annual election for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held on the 27th. There was no opposition to the following ticket, which was elected: George B. Roberts, Weston Morris, Alexander M. Fox, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, John Price Wetherill, William L. Elkins, William Shaw, H. H. Houston, A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Cassatt, C. A. Griscom and B. B. Comegys.

**Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Terminal Company.**—It is proposed to organize a company under the above name with a capitalization of \$7,000,000—\$3,500,000 capital stock and \$3,500,000 5 per cent 1st mortgage bonds. A syndicate in Philadelphia has subscribed 49 per cent of the capital stock at par, and took the \$3,500,000 bonds at par. The Reading Company takes 51 per cent of the capital stock and pays for it in cash, and the money has been laid aside for it. The Reading is to lease the Terminal property and operate it, guaranteeing that the minimum to the Terminal Company shall be sufficient to cover 5 per cent interest on the bonds and stock—so that practically the company takes one-fourth of the cost of the Terminal and the syndicate takes three-fourths, on the basis of 5 per cent interest on the amount taken. The Reading Company has not only a permanent lease of the property on the basis named, but also a controlling interest in the Terminal itself. On the basis, therefore, that the entire \$7,000,000 is expended, it will cost the company \$350,000 per year. It is the conviction of good judges that this will not only be no tax upon the Reading property, but will be of great advantage to it, besides bringing it a large additional profit, directly and indirectly, through its ability to bring everything into the heart of the city.

—The new general mortgage of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, to secure an issue of bonds amounting to \$100,000,000, has been filed in Philadelphia. The mortgage is executed in favor of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives & Granting Annuities, as trustees, and covers all the property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the railroad company and the Coal & Iron Company. The following mortgages are also filed: First preference, \$24,480,000; second preference, \$23,500,000; third preference, for no specified amount, though the issue is limited by certain covenants in the mortgage itself.

The gross and net earnings for February, and for the fiscal years 1886-7 and 1887-8 have been as below given. The net earnings of both companies aggregated \$223,657 in February, 1888, against \$720,316 in February, 1887; in the year 1887-8 they were \$898,072, against \$2,127,483 in 1886-7:

	RAILROAD CO.		Dec. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Gross earnings.....	\$1,106,357	\$1,518,255	\$3,752,253	\$4,605,790
Operating expenses....	757,225	792,394	2,508,817	2,545,929
Net earnings.....	\$349,132	\$725,861	\$1,243,406	\$2,119,861
	COAL & IRON CO.		Dec. 1 to Feb. 29.	
	1888.	1887.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Gross earnings.....	\$283,444	\$1,118,021	\$2,189,673	\$3,498,295
Operating expenses....	408,919	1,112,476	2,535,027	3,490,673
Net earnings.....	loss. \$125,475	\$5,545	loss. \$345,354	\$7,622

**St. Louis & Hannibal.**—At Hannibal, Mo., March 14, the stockholders elected the following directors: John I. Blair, Percy R. Pyne, D. C. Blair, S. S. Palmer and E. C. Case. It is said that this company is contemplating an extension of the road, and it is quite probable that it will either run by Palmyra or Monroe City.

**Western New York & Pennsylvania.**—The several parties in this railroad—the reorganized Buffalo New York & Philadelphia Railroad—adjusted their difficulties and elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Calvin H. Allen, Edward L. Owen, Samuel G. De Coursey, George E. Bartol, Adolph Engler, James Rawle, William T. Tiers, Isaac N. Seligman, E. W. Clark, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel, John D. Probst, Carl Schurz and Arnold Marcus.

Treasurer Dougherty gives notice that the first coupon of the second mortgage bonds of Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, due April 1, will be paid in scrip, as stated in said coupon, on and after April 2 at the company's office.



## Reports and Documents.

## TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1887.

The Vice-President and Directors of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company submit to the Stockholders the following report as to the property of the Company, its business and operations during the year, and its financial condition at the close of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1887:

## MILES OF TRACK.

The length of railways owned and operated is as follows:

Main track owned solely by your Company.....	5,661.43
Main track owned jointly with other Companies.....	8.52
Total length of main track.....	5,669.95
Second and third tracks, and connections with other roads: Owned solely by your Company, and not included above.....	65.85
Second and third tracks, and connections with other roads: Owned jointly with other Companies, and not included above.....	2.56
Total length of second and third tracks and connections.....	68.41
Tracks owned by other Companies, but used by your Company under agreements, and not included above.....	44.81
Yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks owned solely by your Company.....	1,035.54
Yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks owned jointly with other Companies.....	14.40
Total length of yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks.....	1,049.94
Total miles of track.....	6,833.11

The main lines of railroad are located as follows:

In Illinois.....	316.15 miles.
" Wisconsin.....	1,305.05 "
" Iowa.....	1,573.20 "
" Minnesota.....	1,120.17 "
" Missouri.....	140.27 "
" Dakota.....	1,215.11 "

Total length of main track..... 5,669.95 "

Steel rails are laid on 3,737 miles of main track, and the remaining iron rails are being rapidly replaced with steel; 204 miles having been replaced during the year.

## EXTENSIONS AND BRANCH LINES OPENED IN 1887.

Several important extensions and branch lines, under construction at the commencement of the year, were completed and opened for public use, as follows:

Roscoe to Orient, in Dakota.....	Opened May, 1887.
Sioux City to Manilla, in Iowa.....	June, 1887.
Madison to Bristol, in Dakota.....	September, 1887.
Ottumwa, Iowa, to Kansas City, Mo.....	December, 1887.
Merrill to Minocqua, in Wisconsin.....	December, 1887.

The completion of these lines, with the construction of several small branches and extensions in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the acquisition of the Chicago Evanston & Lake Superior Railway, by lease for 999 years, and the purchase of its share capital, have added during the past year to the main track of your Company..... 371.95 miles.

The last Annual Report showed that the number of miles of single track, main line, at the close of 1886, was..... 5,298.00 "

And that the average number of miles operated during the year, was..... 4,977.00 "

At the close of 1887, the total number of miles of single track, main line, was..... 5,669.95 "

And the average number of miles operated during the year was..... 5,355.00 "

Being an increase in miles of main line owned of..... 371.95 "

And in miles of main line operated of..... 378.00 "

In the miles of main track reported are included 182.2 miles of branch feeding lines, constructed during 1887 and preceding years, that are not covered by any of the existing mortgages. These branches are valuable assets, being revenue-producing properties, entirely unencumbered.

With the completion of the foregoing lines, all new construction was practically finished at the close of the year, and no new work has since been authorized or undertaken by the Company.

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The following statement shows the gross earnings and expenses for the fiscal year ending December 31st:

Earnings.	1886.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Freight.....	\$17,353,294.49	\$17,742,141.58	\$388,847.09	
From Passengers.....	5,691,689.76	5,819,360.77	127,671.01	
From Mails, Express, etc.....	1,698,418.92	1,774,721.63	76,302.71	
Gross Earnings.....	\$24,743,403.17	\$25,336,133.98	\$592,730.81	
Total Expenses.....	14,590,294.10	15,326,693.80	736,429.70	
Net Earnings.....	\$10,153,109.07	\$10,009,439.18		\$143,669.89
Per cent of Expenses.....	58.90	60.42	1.52	

These figures show an increase of \$592,730.81 in gross earnings, say 2.6 per cent. In number of passengers carried the increase was 12 per cent; while the passenger revenue shows an increase of but 3.3 per cent.

In number of tons of freight transported there was an increase of 6.9 per cent; while the revenue derived therefrom was increased but 2.2 per cent.

This loss in revenue from freight traffic is accounted for by the decrease from 1.17 cents to 1.09 cents (7%) in rate per ton per mile for freight transported. Had your Company received for its tonnage the same average rate per ton per mile as in 1886, the net revenue would have been \$1,321,657 more than is reported, an amount equal to 3.1% per cent on the total amount of Common Stock outstanding.

During five years, from 1882 to 1887, the rate per ton per mile has been reduced from 1.43 cents to 1.09 cents, or 26.35 per cent; and during the preceding five years, 1877 to 1882, from 2.08 cents to 1.43 cents, or 28.8 per cent. This makes a total reduction of 47.6 per cent during ten years in the average rate charged for freight transported over your lines.

The following is a comparative statement of earnings, expenses and statistical information as to the traffic of the Company for the years 1886 and 1887:

Gross Earnings.			
1886 .....	\$24,718,403 17		
1887 .....	25,366,123 98	Increase.....\$617,720 81	
Operating Expenses.			
1886 .....	\$14,560,264 10		
1887 .....	15,326,693 80	Increase.....\$766,429 70	
Net Earnings.			
1886 .....	\$10,158,139 07		
1887 .....	10,039,430 18	Decrease.....\$118,708 89	
Interest on Mortgage Bonds.			
1886 .....	\$6,241,092 52		
1887 .....	6,456,637 13	Increase.....\$215,544 61	
Tons of Freight Moved.			
1886 .....	7,085,072		
1887 .....	7,573,795	Increase.....488,723	
Number of Passengers Carried.			
1886 .....	5,481,400		
1887 .....	6,144,068	Increase.....662,668	
Miles run by Freight and Passenger Trains.			
1886 .....	20,691,015		
1887 .....	21,820,530	Increase.....1,129,515	
Mileage of Loaded Freight Cars.			
1886 .....	164,335,686		
1887 .....	169,513,964	Increase.....5,178,278	
Mileage of Empty Freight Cars.			
1886 .....	59,411,273		
1887 .....	61,210,749	Increase...1,799,476	
Cost of Operating Road per Train Mile Run.			
1886 .....	.67		
1887 .....	.66	Decrease......01	
Gross Earnings per Mile of Road.			
1886 .....	\$4,966 53		
1887 .....	4,736 90	Decrease.....\$229 63	
Operating Expenses per Mile of Road.			
1886 .....	\$2,925 51		
1887 .....	2,862 13	Decrease.....\$63 38	
Net Earnings per Mile of Road.			
1886 .....	\$2,041 02		
1887 .....	1,874 77	Decrease.....\$166 25	
The average price per ton per mile received for freights for a series of years past, has been as follows, viz:			
1865....	4.11 cts.	1873....2.50 cts.	1881....1.70 cts.
1866....	3.76 cts.	1874....2.38 cts.	1882....1.48 cts.
1867....	3.94 cts.	1875....2.10 cts.	1883....1.39 cts.
1868....	3.49 cts.	1876....2.04 cts.	1884....1.29 cts.
1869....	3.10 cts.	1877....2.08 cts.	1885....1.28 cts.
1870....	2.82 cts.	1878....1.80 cts.	1886....1.17 cts.
1871....	2.54 cts.	1879....1.72 cts.	1887....1.09 cts.
1872....	2.43 cts.	1880....1.76 cts.	
Value of Supplies and Materials Dec. 31st.			
1886 .....	\$2,048,984 69		
1887 .....	2,927,171 00	Increase .....	\$878,186 31
Average miles of Road operated during the Year.			
1886 .....	4,977		
1887 .....	5,355	Increase.....	378



## STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT.

1887.		
Jan'y 1—Balance Surplus Income from 23d Annual Report		\$8,067,733 52
Less interest accrued in 1886, and payable in Jan'y, Feb., March and April, 1887, on Funded Debt of the Company...	\$3,213,377 64	
Less old accounts charged off .....	501,036 69	
July 25—Less fifteen per ct. credited on account of 57,761 shares of Common Stock subscribed for at par by shareholders of record June 25th, 1887, under circular letter dated June 4, 1887.....	866,415 00	4,580,829 33
Surplus Income .....		\$3,476,904 19
Dec. 31—Gross Earnings in 1887...	\$25,366,123 98	
Less operating expenses...	13,326,693 80	10,039,430 18
Income from other sources .....	272,824 98	
Net Revenue for the year.....		10,312,555 16
Total .....		\$13,739,159 35
Dec. 31—Interest accrued during the year 1887 on Funded Debt.....		6,457,637 13
Balance .....		\$7,332,522 22
Dec. 31—Dividend No. 34, payable April 15, 1887, 3½% on \$21,555,900 Pref. Stock ..	754,456 50	
2½% on \$30,904,261 Common Stock.....	772,006 52	1,527,063 62
Dec. 31—Dividend No. 35, payable October 14th, 1887, 3½% on \$21,596,900 Preferred Stock .....	755,891 50	
2½% on \$35,982,761 Common Stock.....	974,569 02	1,730,460 52
Total Dividends.....		3,257,523 54
Surplus Income.....		\$4,074,998 68

## THE INTER-STATE LAW.

On the 5th of April, 1887, an Act of Congress known as the Inter-State Commerce Act became operative. This law required a reformation of then existing freight tariffs on all railways, and established an entirely new basis for determining the freight charges for non-competitive traffic carried by railway companies; a basis, rigid and inflexible, unlike any that had ever before existed in any country. The old common law rule that rates fair and reasonable in themselves could properly be charged, was done away with, and a new rule substituted making the low rates forced by competition the basis of rates for non-competitive traffic at intermediate stations.

Such a basis for local freight rates necessarily works unequally on different roads; but the effect on many lines has been either to force the railway companies to decline certain classes of competitive traffic that could be carried at a small profit in connection with their much larger volume of local traffic; or to correspondingly reduce their rates for local traffic. This is practically equalizing at its own (the railway company's) cost and expense any difference in advantages of location between towns having two or more competing transportation lines and towns dependent upon but one line; and is the inevitable result of such a forced reduction of local rates that were fair and reasonable in themselves, in compliance with the new law. The law has, however, been generally accepted in good faith by the railway companies, and new tariffs have been put into effect in conformity with it.

Another result of such sweeping changes has been a serious disturbance of rates that for many years had been *relatively* adjusted via different routes into common territory; and the readjustment, *relatively*, of such rates has been very difficult for the companies to agree upon, for the reason that under the long- and short-haul restrictions of the law, such changes seriously affected local traffic. Because of these rate disturbances and complications during eight months of 1887 that the new law was in force, its full effect upon the movement of traffic cannot be satisfactorily determined. It will take another year's experience to show the extent of the injury that will result to railway property and to the public, under the fourth section of the law relating to long- and short-haul charges, that is in direct conflict with the last paragraph of section one, requiring that rates "shall be reasonable and just." It will also take time to determine the extent of injury that will result from section five of the Act, that prohibits agreements between transportation lines for an equitable division of traffic or traffic revenue; as it is by such agreements only that reasonable and uniform rates can be permanently secured, to prevent that "undue and unreasonable preference or advantage" in favor of individuals or localities that invariably results from railway wars and reductions in rates below cost of service, which the first paragraph of section three, forbidding preferences, was evidently intended to provide against, and if properly enforced will certainly prevent.

It is to be hoped that Congress in its wisdom will repeal the two objectionable sections, or so amend the law as to permit railway companies to charge rates for transportation that are in themselves reasonable and just, limited of course by the common law rule that all shippers and localities that are alike situated shall be treated alike; and also provide that the federal judiciary shall on application, after a hearing, determine when rates are unreasonable or extortionate, and when unjust discriminations are made against localities or individual shippers. Such legislation will not only fully protect the public who must use the roads,

but will give to the owners of our railways the same protection, no more and no less, than is now given under existing laws to investments in other corporate properties.

## LOCAL STATE LEGISLATION.

The State of Minnesota has, during the year, passed an Act regulating railroads similar in character to the Inter-State Commerce Act, except that there is one clause which the Commissioners claim allows them to fix rates and to compel the companies to accept them. It is also claimed that the Courts have no right to determine whether such rates are reasonable or unreasonable, but are bound to enforce them as fixed by the Commissioners.

The Legislature of Missouri has also passed a law, in most of its features similar to the Inter-State Commerce Act, and enlarging the powers of their Commission. The general tendency of the railroad legislation, both in Missouri and Minnesota, is on the line of the Inter-State Commerce Law, except that in Minnesota the Commission claim the right to fix the rates. The roads, however, deny this right and the question is now before the Supreme Court, the railway companies insisting that rates established by the Commission are but recommendatory, and can only be enforced by the Court finding that they are reasonable and just.

There was no other important legislation during 1887 in respect to railway companies by the States in which your lines are located.

## EQUIPMENT.

The following described Rolling Stock, in service December 31st, 1887, is owned by your Company, entirely free from liens of every character other than Divisional and General Mortgage liens, viz:

Locomotives.....	740
Passenger Cars (1st and 2d class).....	345
Sleeping Cars.....	11
Parlor Cars.....	9
Dining Cars.....	10
Baggage, Postal, Mail and Express Cars.....	233
Box Cars.....	14,812
Stock Cars.....	2,301
Flat and Coal Cars.....	4,551
Refrigerator Cars.....	349
Caboose, Wrecking, Tool Cars, &c. ....	510

And contracts are outstanding for an early delivery of additional equipment.

## SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

In addition to the equipment above mentioned, the Pullman Palace Car Company control and operate 40 Sleeping Cars on your line.

## BRIDGES.

Your Company owns seven bridges, crossing the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, which are altogether free from any arbitrary or specific charge for the traffic of your lines passing over them. Their location and description are as follows:

Over Mississippi River at Sabula, Iowa: 7 iron spans, including 1 draw-span. Total length, including approaches.....	8,681 feet.
Over Mississippi River at La Crosse, Wis.: 10 iron spans (including 1 draw-span over the river proper and 1 draw-span over Black River) and 1 Howe Truss span. Total length, including approaches..	6,393 "
Over Mississippi River at Reed's Landing, Minn.: 3 Howe Truss spans and 1 pontoon span. Total length, including approaches.....	4,601 "
Over Mississippi River at Hastings, Minn.: 4 iron spans, including 1 draw-span. Total length, including approaches.....	2,270 "
Over Mississippi River on "Short Line" between St. Paul and Minneapolis: 8 iron spans. Total length.	1,140 "
Over Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn. (owned jointly with C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.): 2 iron spans, including 1 draw-span and 6 Howe Truss spans (now being replaced with iron spans). Total length, including the approaches.....	3,001 "
Over Missouri River at Kansas City, Mo.: 5 iron spans and 1,544 feet of double-track iron trestle. Total length, including approaches.....	7,387 "

## STATIONS AND STATION BUILDINGS.

Your Company has 848 Passenger and Freight Station Agencies on its line of road; and Station Buildings for the accommodation of its traffic, as follows:

Passenger houses.....	70
Freight houses (other than grain elevators and warehouses) ..	102
Passenger and freight houses (combined).....	748
Total.....	915

## ELEVATORS.

There are on the lines of railroad of your Company 1,410 grain elevators and warehouses, owned by the Company and by private parties, with an aggregate capacity of..... 29,968,500 bushels.

Of these your Company owns:

At Milwaukee, 5 elevators, with a total capacity of.....	8,130,000 bushels.
At Minneapolis, 2 elevators, with a total capacity of.....	1,995,000 "



And at various interior points, 156 elevators and warehouses, with a total capacity of...	2,390,300 bushels.
At Chicago, private parties have erected on the Company's tracks, 4 elevators, having an aggregate capacity of.....	2,850,000 "
And a fifth, nearly completed, with a capacity of.....	2,000,000 "
At various interior points, private parties also own 1,242 elevators and warehouses, having a total capacity of.....	17,703,200 "
	<hr/> 29,968,500 bushels. <hr/>

## COAL PROPERTIES.

During the years 1886 and 1887 your Company has used coal for fuel purposes on its lines of railroad, as follows:

	1886. Tons.	1887. Tons.
Coal used.....	932,967	1,009,459
Of which the mines owned by your Com- pany produced.....	615,535	606,649
And other sources supplied.....	317,432	402,810
	<hr/> 932,967	<hr/> 1,009,459

The following is a description of the Coal Properties so owned, with their out-put in 1887; the estimated capacity of the present workings for delivering coal on cars, and the estimated quantity of coal not yet mined:

The Braceville Mines, located at Braceville, Grundy County, Ill., comprise 3,322 acres of coal land (494 acres of which have been exhausted) with 97 miners' and other houses on the property. There are on the premises three shafts, or openings, only two of which are now operated, Shaft No. 1 having been "mined out," and closed in June, 1883. During the year 1887, Shaft No. 2 produced from 40 to 60 car-loads—say 900 tons—daily, for each working day. Shaft No. 3 was closed from February, 1886, to December, 1887, but can produce daily 700 tons. The total out-put of both shafts in 1887 was 260,338 tons, which can be increased, at trifling cost, to 450,000 tons for the year 1888. The quantity of coal not yet mined is estimated at 14,000,000 tons.

The Excelsior Mines, located at Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, comprise 2,038 acres of coal land (450 acres of which have been exhausted) with 103 miners' and other houses on the property. There are on the premises three shafts, or openings, only two of which are now operated, Shaft No. 1 having been "mined out" and closed in October, 1886. Shaft No. 2 has a daily capacity of 85 car-loads—say 1,300 tons—and No. 3 a daily capacity of 50 car-loads—say 750 tons. Neither of the shafts were worked full time in 1887, but their total output was for that year, \$30,580 tons, which can be increased at trifling cost to 500,000 tons in 1888. The quantity of coal not yet mined is estimated at 8,000,000 tons.

The Eagle Mine, located at Angus, Boone County, Iowa, comprises 240 acres of land with 20 miners' and other houses upon the property. The coal was exhausted and the mine abandoned in July, 1887. The machinery, tools, etc., have been removed or sold, and the land is offered for sale at \$30 per acre. Its total output for the year 1887 was 13,731 tons.

The coal lands and mining properties above mentioned stand on the books of your Company as costing, interest included, \$546,654-03. This cost is reduced currently as coal is taken from the mines, by a Sinking Fund charge made monthly as coal is delivered, sufficient to mark off the entire cost of the properties with all improvements, by the time the mines shall have become exhausted.

## REAL ESTATE AND TERMINAL PROPERTIES.

Your Company owns very valuable Real Estate and Terminal properties at the principal cities on its lines; the most important being as follows:

At Milwaukee it owns 485 acres of ground, with 13,800 lineal feet of improved dock frontage, accessible to shipping for receiving and delivering cargo.

It has on this property 13 Freight Warehouses, aggregating 347,335 superficial feet (nearly 8 acres) of floor space; several of the buildings are under rental to other Railway Companies, and to Lake Steamer Lines. There are also on the property 5 Elevators belonging to the Company and 89-33 miles of side-track.

A handsome Union Passenger Depot—one of the finest in the West—was also completed last year, and is used jointly with the Wisconsin Central and the Milwaukee & Northern Railway companies.

The principal machine, wood and smith shops of the Company—a very extensive and complete plant for the construction and repair of rolling stock—are located at this point, 80 acres of ground being set apart and occupied for such use.

At Chicago the Company has two independent entrances into the city as far as the Union Passenger Station on Canal and Adams streets; one by way of its Chicago & Milwaukee Division; one by its Chicago & Evanston Line. It also owns 154 acres of land, with 6,100 lineal feet of improved dock frontage, accessible to lake steamers and sailing vessels for the receipt and delivery of freight. It has on this property 7 Freight Warehouses for its own use, aggregating 245,690 superficial feet (nearly 5-6 acres) of floor space; and the length of its yard and side-track is 56-20 miles.

At Kansas City the Company owns 97 acres of land usable for depot and yard purposes, with convenient Freight Buildings, and 5-06 miles of side-tracks; and it also owns one-fifth interest in the Kansas City Belt Railway, with which it has a permanent contract, providing for the running of trains to all points reached by the tracks of that Company.

At St. Paul the Company owns 70 acres of land, and 10-45 miles of side-tracks, with sufficient depot accommodations for passenger and freight traffic.

At Minneapolis the Company owns 134 acres of land, upon a portion of which are located very extensive machine, wood and blacksmith shops, for the repair of equipment. It has also 33-90 miles of side-tracks, and ample Passenger and Freight Buildings for the accommodation of its traffic.

At Council Bluffs the Company owns 61 acres of land and 9-41 miles of side-tracks; and at La Crosse it owns 103 acres of land and 15-66 miles of sidings; and at both places has ample accommodations for the handling of its freight and passenger traffic.

## TITLE TO PROPERTY.

Your Company's ownership of its extensive system of railways, with its equipment, real estate and other properties, is by a tenure unlike that by which any correspondingly large railway property has ever before been acquired, and is very different from that of corporations that control large systems by lease of the corporate property, or by ownership of a majority interest in the original corporate organizations. It is practically an absolute ownership, in fee, without partners, subject only to mortgage liens; as in the few cases where a corporate property has been acquired under a lease, your Company is owner of the entire share capital of the lessor Company.

## LAND DEPARTMENT.

## I.

	ACRES.	ACRES.
At commencement of the year the un- sold lands owned by your Company in Iowa and Minnesota (part contest- ed, part swamp lands and part re- served for railroad) aggregated.....	26,156-76	
And its unsold lands in Wisconsin ag- gregated.....	60,079-27	
The number of acres for which applica- tions for patents were pending in Washington, was.....	5,000-00	
Total lands owned and claimed January 1, 1887.....		91,236-03
The sales during the year were as fol- lows:		
In Iowa.....	\$9,205-86	
In Minnesota.....	12,119-92	
In Wisconsin.....	1,855-53	
Total sales in 1887.....		\$23,181-31
Balance unsold Dec. 31, 1887...		<hr/> 68,054-72 <hr/>

Estimated value of unsold lands,  
\$179,439-20.

## II.

At commencement of the year the  
amount due on contracts and mort-  
gages, for sales of lands in Iowa and  
Minnesota, was.....\$394,429-95  
And for sales of land in Wisconsin.... 98,734-06

Total amount due on contracts January 1, 1887.....	\$493,164-01
The amounts realized from sales made during the year are as follows:	
From Iowa and Minnesota lands.....	\$126,936-97
From Wisconsin lands.....	19,323-48
	<hr/> 146,260-45 <hr/>

Total amount of contracts and sales.  
Less the following amounts collected  
during the year:

On contracts prior to 1887, Iowa and Minnesota lands.....	\$143,267-72
On contracts prior to 1887, Wisconsin lands.....	14,153-40
On new sales, Iowa and Minnesota lands.	20,104-53
On new sales, Wisconsin lands.....	4,908-44
Deposits made prior to January, 1887, and applied on sales closed during the year.....	17-781-29
	<hr/> 200,215-38 <hr/>

Total collections.....  
Balance uncollected Dec. 31, 1887.....

Cash received for lands sold during 1887.	\$ 25,012-97
Cash received on contracts made prior to 1887.....	157,421-12
Cash received for miscellaneous accounts	1,337-73
	<hr/> \$183,771-82 <hr/>

Total cash receipts in 1887.....

Estimated value of lands unsold Dec 31, 1887.....	\$179,439-20
Balance due on contracts Dec. 31 1887:	

Iowa and Minnesota lands.....	\$340,213-38
Wisconsin lands.....	98,995-70
	<hr/> 439,209-08 <hr/>

Total value of unsold lands and un-  
collected contracts.....

	<hr/> \$618,648-28 <hr/>
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## CAPITAL STOCK.

At the commencement of the year the amount of Preferred Stock outstanding was.....	\$21,555,900 00
Which has been increased during the year 410 shares, by the conversion of 41 La Crosse Division Bonds.....	41,000 00

Total Preferred Stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1887..... \$21,596,900 00

At the commencement of the year the amount of Common Stock outstanding was..... \$30,904,261 00

At the annual meeting in June last, the shareholders authorized an increase of 100,000 shares. By circular of June 4th, there was offered to the shareholders of record June 25th, 1887, the privilege of subscribing for 66,601 shares of this increased stock, *pro rata*, to the extent of 12 per cent of their holdings; 85 per cent of such subscriptions to be paid in cash on delivery of shares, and 15 per cent to be credited on the subscriptions and charged against undivided earnings or surplus income. Of the shares so offered, 57,761 were subscribed for, and that amount of additional Common Stock has been issued, say..... 5,776,100 00

There were also issued and delivered 30,000 shares of the new stock, in payment for 17,466 shares (the entire capital stock) of the Chicago Evanston & Lake Superior R'y Company, and for \$1,254,000 of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of that company, say..... 3,000,000 00

Total Common Stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1887..... \$39,680,361 00

By the purchase of the Chicago & Evanston securities above mentioned, your Company has secured control of a most valuable corporate property, consisting of an independent entrance into the city of Chicago to a point as far south as the Union Passenger Depot on Canal and Adams streets, with about 16 acres of land, advantageously located for station and yard purposes, and 12 miles of double track city and suburban railway, extending from a central point in the city of Chicago to the village of Evanston.

The remaining 12,239 shares of the 100,000 shares of Common Stock authorized, are held as unissued stock in the treasury of the Company for use in the purchase of additional railway property, or for such other purposes as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the interests of the Company may require.

The amount of capital stock outstanding at the close of the year was 215,969 shares of Preferred Stock..... \$21,596,900 00  
And 396,803-61 shares of Common Stock..... 39,680,361 00

In all..... \$61,277,261 00

of share capital; representing the absolute ownership of 5,669-95 miles of main line, single track railway, thoroughly well constructed and equipped, with more than 1,100 miles additional of side and other tracks, together with coal properties worth \$546,654-03; and other valuable assets not necessary for railway purposes largely in excess of all floating liabilities. This is an average of \$10,807 per mile of main track (\$3,809 in Preferred and \$6,998 in Common Stock), subject to a bonded indebtedness of \$21,029 per mile, making the aggregate cost of the property \$31,836 per mile, represented by stock and bonds.

## FUNDED DEBT

The funded debt of the Company at date of the last report, including bonds assumed for railway property acquired by lease or purchase, was..... \$111,658,000 00

The Consolidated and Divisional Bonds issued and assumed in 1887, were as follows:

Sixteen Consolidated Bonds, issued in exchange for 6 Oshkosh & Mississippi River R'y Co. Bonds, and 10 Equipment and Bridge Bonds canceled.....	\$16,000 00
Five hundred and six Terminal Bonds, issued for additional real estate purchased, and improvements.....	506,000 00
Thirty-two hundred and forty Chicago & Pacific Western Division Bonds, issued on road and equipment.....	3,340,000 00
Eight hundred and seventeen Wisconsin Valley Division Bonds, issued on road and equipment.....	817,000 00
Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight Dakota & Great Southern Bonds, issued on road and equipment.....	1,868,000 00
Ten hundred and thirty-four Chicago & Missouri River Division Bonds, issued on road and equipment.....	1,034,000 00
Four hundred and five Hastings & Dakota Division Bonds, issued on road and equipment.....	405,000 00
Total issued.....	\$7,886,000 00

Less—	
Thirty-five Oshkosh & Mississippi River R'y Co. Bonds.....	\$35,000 00
Forty-one La Crosse Division Bonds, exchanged for Preferred Stock and canceled.....	41,000 00
Eleven Dubuque Division Bonds, canceled for Sinking Fund.....	11,000 00

Twenty Wisconsin Valley Division Bonds, canceled for Sinking Fund.....	\$30,000 00
Two hundred and one Land Grant Bonds, canceled for Sinking Fund.....	201,000 00
Total Bonds retired and canceled.....	\$308,000 00
Net increase in Funded Debt.....	\$7,578,000 00
*Total Funded Debt.....	\$119,236,000 00

\*NOTE.—This includes all bonds issued or liable to be issued under the several mortgages for road already constructed; and all lines under construction at commencement of the year have been practically completed. Of the new issues of bonds your Company has unsold, in its Treasury, \$3,354,000.

Fifty-six thousand dollars of Wisconsin Valley Division Bonds have been deposited with the New England Trust Company, Trustee, and are held in trust as part of the Sinking Fund of the Dubuque Division mortgage.

Eighty-four thousand dollars of St. Paul Division Sterling Bonds have, at request of the holders, been exchanged for Thousand Dollar Bonds.

## EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT EXPENDITURES.

For Equipment:  
For locomotives and cars purchased.....\$598,852 12  
Amount expended in Company's shops 231,939 37  
\$830,791 49

For real estate, depot grounds, etc., purchased:  
At Chicago.....6,015 32  
At St. Paul.....18,143 30  
Additional grounds at other points.....6,578 91  
30,737 54

For new shops, engine houses, freight houses, depots, etc.....260,380 94  
Iron bridges.....44,652 85  
New fences and culverts.....35,217 62  
Improvements and extension of yard facilities at sundry points.....94,184 66  
Widening embankments, ballasting, etc. 22,278 76  
New side tracks, sundry points.....85,511 69  
Round house, buildings, yard, etc., at Marion.....60,796 13  
Miscellaneous improvements.....156,571 90  
759,594 61

Total.....\$1,621,123 04

The following is a comparative statement of the cost of coal consumed by locomotives during the years 1886 and 1887:

	1886.	1887.
Tons of coal used.....	875,091	934,226
Aggregate cost.....	\$1,848,903 40	\$1,926,439 55
Cost per ton.....	\$2 11 1/4	\$2 06
Miles run, per ton.....	26 8/10	26 1/10

The following is a comparative statement of the steel rails laid in renewals during the years 1886 and 1887:

	1886.	1887.
60 lbs. per yard (tons).....	20,815	18,634
67 lbs. per yard (tons).....	13,394	10,873

Total.....34,209 29,507

## FINANCIAL.

The following condensed balance sheet shows the capital and other accounts at the close of the year:

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.	
Credit Items.	
Capital Stock, Preferred.....	\$21,596,900 00
" Common.....	39,680,361 00
Funded debt, including \$3,401,000-00 of mortgage bonds issued but unsold, held in the Treasury of the Company.....	119,236,000 00
Total credits.....	\$180,513,261 00
Debit Items.	
Cost of Road and Equipment.....	\$177,374,429 79
Cost of Coal lands and Mining property.....	546,654 03
Total debits.....	177,921,083 82
Excess of credits.....	\$2,592,177 18
The current assets and liabilities stand as follows:	
Assets.	
Investment Account—Stock and Bonds:	
Chicago Evanston & Lake Superior R'y Bonds.....	\$1,253,400 00
Oshkosh & Mississippi River R'y Bonds.....	211,000 00
Kansas City Belt R'y Bonds and Stock.....	154,838 88
Minnesota Transfer R'y Co. Bonds and Stock.....	101,001 56
St. Paul Union Depot Co. Stock.....	70,000 00
Sundry other investments.....	1,118,397 71
Total.....	2,808,638 15
Stock of Material and Fuel on hand.....	\$2,927,171 00
Miscellaneous accounts, current balances.....	566,735 71
Total.....	3,494,806 71
Mortgage Bonds of the Company unsold, held in the Treasury of the Company:	
Bills Receivable.....	\$21,200 00
Due from Agents and Conductors.....	239,853 36
Due from U. S. Government.....	253,060 44
Cash, New York office.....	2,021,945 67
" Call Loans, New York.....	500,000 00
" F. G. Ranney Treasurer.....	194,273 67
Total Assets.....	\$13,058,548 00
Liabilities.	
Due on Vouchers and Pay Rolls.....	\$2,596,431 90
" for Dividends not called for.....	66,610 27
" Interest Coupons not presented.....	32,844 32
Interest accrued but not yet payable.....	3,895,485 63
Surplus Income Account.....	4,074,368 68
Total Liabilities.....	10,665,730 80
Excess Assets over Liabilities.....	\$2,592,177 18

From these figures it appears that at the close of the year your Company had no floating indebtedness other than current monthly



vouchers and pay rolls, and that its assets were largely in excess of all liabilities, including among its liabilities \$4,074,998.68 of surplus income.

#### DECISION IN AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The case of William Barnes, Trustee, vs. the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in May last. This case, during its progress, was the frequent subject of comment in the newspapers on account of the legal questions claimed to be involved. It arose out of the following facts:

William Barnes was trustee of the so-called "Third Mortgage," given in 1858 by the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railway Company, covering the line of road from Milwaukee to La Crosse to secure two millions of dollars of bonds. In May, 1859, Barnes, as Trustee, assumed to foreclose said mortgage by a sale under the power in the mortgage, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided. At that sale, in virtue of a statute of the State, he became the purchaser for the benefit of the bondholders, and immediately thereafter, in connection with them, organized the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, and transferred to the Company so organized all the property included in the mortgage, and purchased by him at the sale. Nearly all the bondholders surrendered their bonds to the new organization and took stock of the Company, and none of them made any objection to Barnes' proceedings. From that time the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company ceased to exist as a corporation, and the Company so formed claimed to be the owner of the property, subject to prior liens, and was so treated and made a party in all the subsequent foreclosure proceedings of the prior mortgages; and, in virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court, was placed in possession of the eastern division of the road as such owner, and held and operated the same until its title was extinguished by the foreclosure of prior liens and the purchase by this Company. It was the principal defendant in all of the foreclosure suits of the prior encumbrances. Afterwards, in 1878, Barnes filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, claiming that his former foreclosure, in 1859, of said mortgage was illegal and invalid; that the Company formed by him with the assent of the bondholders on his first foreclosure never acquired any title to the property, and asking to have the whole of his former proceedings set aside and annulled, and that his mortgage be declared an existing and valid lien upon the property, and that he have a foreclosure thereof. To this bill our Company pleaded the former foreclosure, the formation by the purchasers, under the statute, of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railway Company, and the transfer to it of all the mortgaged property with the assent of the bondholders.

The Circuit Court, on the hearing in 1883, sustained the defense and dismissed the bill, from which decree Barnes appealed to the Supreme Court, and by its decision that decree was affirmed in all respects, and is a final bar to any claim under that mortgage.

To Mr. Miller and to the officers and employees of the Company much credit is due for the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK S. BOND,  
Vice-President.

March, 1888.

**Charleston Cincinnati & Chicago.**—This road is being built by the Massachusetts & Southern Construction Co. from Charleston, S. C., northwest through Camden, Lancaster and Blacks, S. C., Rutherfordton, Marion and Johnson City, Tenn., Estillville, Va., Pikeville and Richardson, Ky., to the Ohio River at Ashland, a distance of 600 miles. Branches will also be built from Lancaster north to Charlotte, N. C., 40 miles; Blacks south to Augusta, Ga., 130 miles, and Rutherfordton south to Spartanburg, S. C., 30 miles. At present the road is in operation between Ashland and White House, Ky., 60 miles, and between Rutherfordton and Blacks, 45 miles. The line from Charleston, S. C., to Marion and Asheville, N. C., will probably be opened for business in July, 1888. Between Camden and Lancaster but seven miles of track remain to be laid. All the preliminary surveys have been finished. Seven corps of engineers are now making the location north of Marion, N. C., and one between Augusta, Ga., and Shelby, N. C., 70 miles of which have already been graded. Contracts for new work will be let about July 1. R. A. Johnson, 45 Broadway, New York, is General Manager, and T. E. Matson, Rock Hill, S. C., is chief engineer.—*Railroad Gazette.*

**Consolidated Gas.**—The directors of the Consolidated Gas Company on Wednesday authorized an issue of \$3,000,000 new 5 per cent bonds. The new issue is to provide for new construction and plant, with a view to increasing the output, particularly in the far northern parts of the city, and will permit a larger business, which the directors say will be beneficial to the stockholders. All of the issue may not be used this year.

**Flint & Pere Marquette.**—The Flint & Pere Marquette case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. This appeal, the N. Y. *World* says, will prevent immediate delivery of certificates to common shareholders, and payment of 5 per cent extra to the preferred shareholders, but will not prevent common shareholders voting on their provisional receipts, nor permit the purchase of the Port Huron and Northwestern road. The committee of common stockholders in Boston say that every point contended for at the final hearing by the common holders was decided in their favor. The pay-

#### Oregon Improvement Co.

(For the year ending Nov. 30, 1887.)

The earnings, expenses and results of the several departments of the company in the last fiscal year were as follows:

Departments.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Pacific Coast S. S. Co.....	\$2,638,750	\$1,929,268	\$709,484
Pacific Coast Ry. Co.....	193,004	82,989	110,014
Col. & Puget Sound RR.....	290,876	157,898	132,978
Coal department.....	667,873	509,057	158,815
Beale Street wharf.....	14,485	4,006	10,479
Steam colliers.....	253,583	216,057	37,525
Land and flumes.....	2,409	17,553	Loss 15,143
General expenses.....	.....	9,949	Loss 9,949
Total, 1887.....	\$4,060,970	\$2,926,775	\$1,134,194
Total, 1886.....	2,946,106	2,220,672	725,434
Increase.....	\$1,114,864	\$706,103	\$408,760

Showing an increase in gross earnings of 34 5-10 per cent, in expenses of 31 8-10 per cent and in net earnings of 56 3-10 per cent.

The report of the President, Mr. Elijah Smith, says that this marked improvement is attributable to the rapid increase in the population of the cities and development of lands throughout the Pacific Coast States and Territories, particularly in those portions of California tributary to the steamship routes; and to the increased demand for coal consequent upon the limited supply in 1887 of coals usually imported from abroad. The report states that under the circular of May, 1937, the subscription to the \$3,000,000 of new pref. stock offered amounted to only \$350,000 up to Nov. 30, and in January, 1888, the stockholders were again asked to take the balance of \$1,150,000. The company needs this year, mainly for steamers, the sum of \$1,472,000 over and above its available quick assets, and it has been under the heavy charge of \$350,000 per annum for charters to other vessels, most of which could be saved. Mr. Smith concludes by remarking that it remains with stockholders to decide when the company shall resume the payment of dividends, as they can by taking the preferred stock enable the company to resume at once and apply its earnings to the payment of dividends; otherwise such payments will be delayed for eight or ten months. [At late dates it is reported that \$1,100,000 has been taken.]

ment of about \$325,000 (five per cent) to the preferred holders will take from the land funds less than one-half of the surplus, which land funds the trustees have been holding and accumulating since the reorganization. The court holds that the management violated their duty in that they neglected to declare full 7 per cent dividends, and therefore in doing equity to all parties orders the payment of the deficiencies on preferred stock.

**New York Stock Exchange—New Securities Listed.**—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have admitted the following securities to the list:

**CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.**—\$800,000 additional Chicago & Pacific, Western Division, first mortgage 5s, making the total amount listed \$25,340,000.

**ST. LOUIS ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.**—\$660,000 additional first mortgage bonds, making the total amount \$15,675,000.

**VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—\$378,000 additional general mortgage 5s, making the total amount \$4,095,000. The income bonds on the list were reduced to \$251,000.

**SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK**—The capital stock of \$500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of \$100 each.

**Lehigh & Eastern.**—This railroad was sold to a syndicate of Philadelphia, Newbury and Harrisburg capitalists, represented by Silas V. Newberger of Lehigh County. This is said to mean the construction of a road from Sunbury, Northumberland County, eastward across that county and southern Luzerne County to Hazleton, thence to the Delaware Valley at Stroudsburg and up that valley to Port Jervis, N. Y., a distance of 120 miles. The purchase was led to and hastened by the recent purchase by Senator H. B. Low of Middletown, N. Y., and other New York capitalists of the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad and the formation by them of the Poughkeepsie & Delaware Valley Railroad Company, their intention being to extend the Port Jervis & Monticello road to Poughkeepsie. The idea of the Pennsylvania syndicate is to make a direct through route from the coal and lumber regions of Pennsylvania to Boston and Central New England by way of the Port Jervis & Monticello and Poughkeepsie Bridge connection.

**San Antonio & Aransas Pass.**—A press dispatch from San Antonio, March 25, said that this railway has concluded arrangements with the holders of their floating and equipment debt to pay them in full with second mortgage bonds. The bonds will be issued at the rate of \$8,000 per mile of completed road, will run forty years, and bear 5 per cent interest from July 1 next; but interest for the first five years will be payable out of the surplus income over expenses, interest on first mortgage and necessary expenditures for improvements. This puts the road in funds for purchasing a large additional equipment, which its increasing business has made necessary.

—A committee of prominent gentlemen from Austin waited on the management with reference to an extension of its road from Yokum, via Gonzales and New Braunfels, to Austin. President Lott submitted a proposition which will be laid before a mass meeting of citizens at Austin.



## The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 30, 1888.

This is Good Friday, and although not a bank holiday causes the almost total suspension of business down town. All the principal exchanges are closed. The weather has become more spring like—warmer, with heavy rains—and some further progress has been made in re-opening inland navigation in northern latitudes. Action on the tariff bill is delayed by the severe illness of Mr. Mills, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. New complications have arisen in the Western railroad strikes, and serious troubles are threatened between the managers of the great breweries of the country and their employes.

Lard on the spot has latterly been more active, and yesterday brought more money. To-day the market was quiet, closing this afternoon at 7-70c. for prime city, 7-97½@8-02½c. for prime to choice Western, 7-80c. for refined to the Continent and 8-60c. for South America. Lard for future delivery became active on Tuesday, in sympathy with the corn market, and prices made some advance on Wednesday. To-day there was no decided change, but the speculation showed considerable spirit.

## DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
April delivery.....	7-77	7-80	7-84	7-93	7-93	
May delivery.....	7-77	7-79	7-84	7-93	7-93	
June delivery.....	7-81	7-81	7-86	7-95	7-94	
July delivery.....	7-86	7-84	7-89	7-97	7-97	
August delivery.....	7-90	7-88	7-92	8-00	8-00	
Sept. delivery.....	7-94	7-90	7-95	8-04	8-03	
Oct. delivery.....	7-92	7-93	.....	8-04	8-03	

Holiday.

Pork has been unsettled, but closes with a better demand; mess \$14 25@15; extra prime \$13; clear \$13 25@18. Cut meats are quite firm, with a better inquiry; pickled bellies 7@7½c.; shoulders 6½@7c., and hams 9½@10¼c.; smoked shoulders 7¾@8c., and hams 11@11¼c. Beef is nominal at \$7@7 50 for extra mess and \$8@8 50 for packet per bbl.; India mess quoted \$14@16 per tierce and beef hams \$16@16 25 per bbl. Tallow is firmer at 4¼c. Stearine is quiet at 8¾@8½c. Oleomargarine is easier at 6¾@6½c. Butter is in full supply and weak; 21@31c. for creamery, 21@29c. for State dairy. Cheese is quiet; fancy fall-made is quoted at 12@12½c. for colored and 12½c. for white, with common to fine 10@11¼c. and skims 4@4¼c.

Coffee on the spot has continued active for all grades, but was rather quiet to-day. The speculation in Rio options has been active, but the course of prices was variable and somewhat irregular. To-day there was some depression at the opening, but the close showed a partial advance on yesterday, with sellers as follows:

April.....	11-00c.	August.....	10-25c.	December.....	10-25c.
May.....	10-95c.	September.....	10-25c.	January.....	10-25c.
June.....	10-90c.	October.....	10-25c.	February.....	10-25c.
July.....	10-65c.	November.....	10-25c.		

Raw sugars have declined a fraction, but at the reduction were yesterday quite active, including three cargoes Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 2 11 16c., c. and f. To-day business was quiet, with fair refining Cuba quoted 4¼c., and centrifugal 96 degrees test 5 7-16c. Molasses has been steady and moderately active at 20½c. for 50 deg. test. The sale of 12,725 packages tea by auction, on Wednesday, went off at full prices. Foreign fresh fruits continue to sell very well at public sale.

Kentucky tobacco has been quiet without essential change in prices. Lugs, 4¼@6c., and leaf, 6¼@12c., with sales of 300 bbls., of which 150 for export. Seed leaf has continued to meet with a good demand, and sales for the week are 1,550 cases, as follows: 200 cases 1881-85 crops, Pennsylvania, 9@14c.; 450 cases 1886 crop, Pennsylvania, 10@15c.; 150 cases 1886 crop, Pennsylvania Havana seed, 10@12c.; 450 cases 1886 crop, Wisconsin Havana, 6½@11c.; 150 cases 1886 crop, Dutch, 9@11c.; 150 cases sundries, 8@30c.; also 300 bales Havana, 60c.@\$1 10, and 250 bales Sumatra, \$1 40@1 75.

Spirits Turpentine is firmer at 40c., but closes quiet, and resins also slightly dearer at \$1 22½c.@\$1 27½c. for common to good strained. Crude petroleum certificates close at 87½c.@88½c.

Prices on the Metal Exchange show a decided though somewhat irregular decline in speculative values. Straits tin has yielded most, under unfavorable foreign advices, but to-day was somewhat irregular; prompt deliveries being firmer at 36¼c. on the spot, with sales at 31c. for April and 29 40c. for May, but June quoted 28c. Ingot copper was also steadier, selling at 15 95c. for April and 16c. for May. Lead, however, continued dull and weak—quoted at 5 10c. for April; and spelter was lower at 5 02½c. for April. The iron markets are dull and unsettled.

## COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 30, 1888.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Mar. 30), the total receipts have reached 33,396 bales, against 33,330 bales last week, 47,333 bales the previous week and 73,469 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1887, 5,094,037 bales, against 5,040,883 bales for the same period of 1886-7, showing an increase since September 1, 1887, of 53,154 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	622	244	458	181	391	311	2,217
Indianola, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans...	1,910	2,935	4,332	2,250	2,771	2,455	16,653
Mobile.....	190	250	14	.....	49	137	640
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	65
Savannah.....	1,305	790	674	205	215	27	3,216
Brunswick, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014	1,014
Charleston.....	270	325	133	534	132	16	1,410
Port Royal, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	114
Wilmington.....	202	18	3	2	3	52	280
Wash'gton, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Norfolk.....	96	265	123	175	321	180	1,160
West Point, &c.	7	255	244	342	342	614	1,804
New York.....	71	15	50	40	1,181	25	1,382
Boston.....	727	203	19	272	718	530	2,469
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Philadelphia, &c.	5	65	13	.....	50	35	118
Totals this week	5,405	5,365	6,063	4,001	6,175	6,389	33,396

\* Estimated.

For comparison we give the following table showing the weeks' total receipts, the total since September 1, 1887, and the stock to-night, compared with last year.

Receipts to Mar. 30.	1887-88.		1886-87.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1887.	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1886.	1888.	1887.
Galveston...	2,217	636,009	2,077	692,070	14,411	21,436
Indianola, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans...	16,653	1,627,579	13,507	1,663,480	253,518	202,133
Mobile.....	640	200,311	1,014	210,310	25,003	4,762
Florida.....	65	23,327	25	22,918	.....	.....
Savannah.....	3,216	825,572	2,262	781,075	28,724	10,242
Brunswick, &c.	1,014	72,125	34	31,348	.....	.....
Charleston.....	1,410	391,685	1,056	359,809	17,880	10,131
P. Royal, &c.	114	14,849	411	17,251	50	260
Wilmington.....	280	166,301	297	133,246	4,545	2,256
Wash'n, &c.	4	4,906	5	3,740	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	1,160	440,318	1,516	518,860	23,522	11,116
W. Point, &c.	1,804	480,157	1,880	319,558	581	9,349
New York.....	1,382	75,917	4,760	87,994	287,507	228,653
Boston.....	2,469	70,799	2,746	94,872	14,000	6,500
Baltimore.....	800	39,401	.....	63,815	18,603	11,890
Phil'del'a, &c.	168	24,751	2,525	40,537	19,701	22,454
Totals.....	33,396	5,094,037	34,115	5,040,883	708,075	541,192

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons.

Receipts at—	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Galvest'n, &c.	2,217	2,077	4,580	981	2,389	11,423
New Orleans.	16,653	13,507	16,989	12,632	9,842	25,960
Mobile.....	640	1,014	1,537	809	1,181	1,473
Savannah...	3,216	2,262	6,075	2,444	2,251	7,007
Charle'st'n, &c.	1,524	1,467	5,354	860	2,912	4,812
Wilm'g't'n, &c.	284	302	871	133	519	1,251
Norfolk.....	1,160	1,516	9,527	3,528	2,864	9,720
W't Point, &c.	1,804	1,880	3,349	537	2,368	2,620
All others....	5,898	10,090	10,813	6,137	12,765	14,412
Tot. this week	33,396	34,115	59,095	28,111	37,091	78,708

Since Sept. 1 5094,037 5040,883 4870,597 1579,287 1319,661 1408,490

Galveston includes Indianola; Charleston includes Port Royal, &c. Wilmington includes Morehead City, &c.; West Point includes City Point, &c.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 56,933 bales, of which 37,818 were to Great Britain, 7,032 to France and 12,033 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1, 1887.

Exports from—	Week Ending Mar. 30.			From Sept. 1, 1887, to Mar. 30, 1888		
	Great Brit'n.	France.	Continent.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Galveston.....	.....	.....	.....	223,970	4,024	81,275
New Orleans...	16,663	6,778	8,121	31,564	607,012	257,422
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	62,488	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	3,449	.....	.....
Savannah.....	.....	2,040	2,040	181,916	12,480	240,598
Charleston.....	.....	515	515	70,637	25,839	173,778
Wilmington.....	.....	107	107	76,808	6,995	37,742
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	215,990	.....	3,375
West Point, &c.	1,584	.....	.....	807,514	.....	1,099
New York.....	14,991	304	1,260	16,495	409,349	28,827
Boston.....	2,050	.....	50	2,103	155,637	.....
Baltimore.....	2,528	.....	.....	2,528	91,398	1,905
Philadelphia, &c.	.....	.....	.....	41,171	.....	4,510
Total.....	37,818	7,032	12,033	56,933	2,847,843	336,832
Total 1886-7.....	49,815	5,802	21,802	77,219	2,136,151	465,902
					1,051,134	2,002,947

Includes exports from Brunswick.



In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York, which are prepared for our special use by Messrs. Carey, Yale & Lambert, 24 Beaver Street.

Mar. 30, AT—	On Shipboard, not cleared—for				Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign	Coast-wise.	
New Orleans....	8,027	5,161	17,008	2,072	32,268
Mobile.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	221,250
Charleston.....	None.	None.	3,600	1,100	25,003
Savannah.....	None.	None.	800	1,200	13,180
Galveston.....	2,503	None.	None.	3,077	26,724
Norfolk.....	5,800	None.	None.	2,500	8,771
New York.....	11,000	400	5,000	None.	15,222
Other ports.....	8,000	None.	1,000	None.	16,400
<b>Total 1888.....</b>	<b>35,420</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>27,408</b>	<b>9,949</b>	<b>271,107</b>
<b>Total 1887.....</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>24,506</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>48,480</b>
<b>Total 1886.....</b>	<b>63,350</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>35,658</b>	<b>11,063</b>	<b>78,338</b>

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market was quite depressed early in the week under review. Saturday was lower, and there was a sharp decline in the early hours of Monday, until this crop ranged 28@32 points below the close on Friday. A small failure was announced. Then a quick rally followed, on a demand to cover contracts, stimulated on Tuesday by an advance in Liverpool, which also caused some revival of speculative confidence among the bulls; but, without making a full recovery, the market became weak and unsettled. On Wednesday, with Liverpool reporting a decided advance, the opening was quite buoyant, so continuing to the second call, when August sold at 40 points advance on the lowest figure of the previous Monday. The demand was here checked, and under sales to realize prices receded slightly. To-day, although Liverpool reported a further and important advance, this market opened lower, partially recovered, but declined again towards the close. The sharp decline in futures at New Orleans was said to be partially due to higher freights from that point. Cotton on the spot declined 1-16c. on Saturday and 1/8c. on Monday. At the decline, business for export became quite brisk, and there was a recovery of 1-16c. on Tuesday, and 1/8c. on Wednesday. Short notices for April were generally stopped, and it was understood that the deliveries will be mostly exported. To-day quotations were revised; low grades of white were advanced; high grades of white and all stained cottons were lower, middling uplands closing at 9 15-16c. The Cotton Exchange adjourned from Thursday to Monday next.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 731,400 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 3,643 bales, including 1,700 for export, 1,943 for consumption, — for speculation and — in transit. Of the above — bales were to arrive. The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week—Mar. 24 to Mar. 30.

UPLANDS.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Ordinary.....	7 1/16	6 15/16	7 1/16	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
Strict Ordinary.....	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
Good Ordinary.....	9 1/16	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Low Middling.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Strict Low Middling.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Good Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Strict Good Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Middling Fair.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Fair.....	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8

  

GULF.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Ordinary.....	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
Strict Ordinary.....	8 1/16	8 1/16	8 1/16	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8
Good Ordinary.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Strict Good Ordinary.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Low Middling.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Strict Low Middling.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Good Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Strict Good Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Middling Fair.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Fair.....	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8

  

STAINED.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.....	7 1/16	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary.....	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
Low Middling.....	8 1/16	8 1/16	8 1/16	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8
Middling.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

## MARKET AND SALES.

The total sales and future deliveries each day during the week are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add a column which shows at a glance how the market closed on same days.

SPOT MARKET CLOSED.		SALES OF SPOT AND TRANSIT.				FUTURES.		
		Ex- port.	Con- sump	Spec- ulat'n	Trans- sit.	Total.	Sales.	Deliv- eries.
Sat ..	Easy @ 1/16 dec ..	.....	260	.....	.....	260	98,000	.....
Mon ..	Steady @ 1/16 dec ..	1,000	417	.....	.....	1,417	217,000	.....
Tues ..	Steady @ 1/16 adv ..	600	634	.....	.....	1,234	145,100	.....
Wed ..	Steady @ 1/16 adv ..	.....	358	.....	.....	358	170,200	.....
Thurs ..	Firm @ rev. quo ..	100	254	.....	.....	354	98,100	.....
Fri ..	.....	.....	Holi day..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	.....	1,700	1,943	.....	.....	3,643	731,400	.....

The daily deliveries given above are actually delivered the day previous to that on which they are reported.

THE SALES AND PRICES OF FUTURES are shown by the following comprehensive table:

Market, Prices and Range of Futures.	Total Sales.	DAILY PRICES AND SALES OF FUTURES FOR EACH MONTH											
		March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
Saturday, Mar. 24— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Sunday, Mar. 25— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Monday, Mar. 26— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Tuesday, Mar. 27— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Wednesday, Mar. 28— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Thursday, Mar. 29— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Friday, Mar. 30— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	1,384,900 9-34 @ 9-94	Aver. 9-60 @ 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-60 9-58 @ 9-59	Aver. 9-71 9-68 @ 9-74	Aver. 9-61 9-58 @ 9-60	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58	Aver. 9-57 9-54 @ 9-58
Total sales this week. Average price, week.	13,994,900 9-53	2,900 9-53	52,600 9-52	130,200 9-74	182,400 9-84	101,000 9-92	174,500 9-96	19,100 9-72	21,300 9-51	20,400 9-50	20,200 9-41	6,800 9-49	37,300

\* Includes sales in September, 1887, for September, 258,200; September-October, for October, 570,200; September-November, for November, 481,600; September-December, for December, 1,027,400; September-January, for January, 2,256,600; September-February, for February, 1,591,700.

We have included in the above table, and shall continue each week to give, the average price of futures each day for each month. It will be found under each day following the abbreviation "Aver." The average for each month for the week is also given at bottom of table.

Transferable Orders—Saturday, 9-60c; Monday, 9-55c; Tuesday, 9-60c; Wednesday, 9-80c; Thursday, 9-75c; Friday, 9-60c.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

28 pd. to exch. 1,000 Apr. for July.  
21 pd. to exch. 1,300 Apr. for June.  
11 pd. to exch. 400 Sept. for May.  
12 pd. to exch. 1,200 June for Aug.  
19 pd. to exch. 200 May for July.  
10 pd. to exch. 100 May for June.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. The Continental stocks, as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat are this week's returns,



and consequently all the European figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Mar. 30), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Stock at Liverpool.....bales	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Stock at London.....	21,000	14,000	22,000	36,000

Total Great Britain stock.	889,000	973,000	735,000	1,044,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	4,000	3,200	4,100	6,000
Stock at Bremen.....	47,900	40,000	41,200	54,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	20,000	24,000	29,000	51,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	400	400	500	500
Stock at Antwerp.....	700	1,400	1,300	900
Stock at Havre.....	171,000	239,000	164,000	180,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	3,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	73,000	46,000	84,000	83,000
Stock at Genoa.....	5,000	6,000	14,000	7,000
Stock at Trieste.....	5,000	11,000	5,000	4,000

Total Continental stocks.....	330,000	376,000	350,100	391,400
Total European stocks.....	1,219,000	1,349,000	1,085,100	1,435,400
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	205,000	250,000	185,000	168,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe.....	235,000	420,000	292,000	212,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	38,000	51,000	10,000	12,000
Stock in United States ports.....	708,075	541,192	851,740	667,326
Stock in U. S. interior towns.....	245,601	121,932	311,763	135,057
United States exports to-day.....	5,920	23,714	23,256	8,000

Total visible supply.....	2,656,596	2,756,838	2,758,859	2,637,783
Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:				
American—				
Liverpool stock.....bales	678,000	777,000	527,000	788,000
Continental stocks.....	215,000	280,000	264,000	287,000
American afloat for Europe.....	235,000	420,000	292,000	212,000
United States stock.....	708,075	541,192	851,740	667,326
United States interior stocks.....	245,601	121,932	311,763	135,057
United States exports to-day.....	5,920	23,714	23,256	8,000

Total American.....	2,087,596	2,163,838	2,269,759	2,097,383
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock.....	190,000	182,000	186,000	220,000
London stock.....	21,000	14,000	22,000	36,000
Continental stocks.....	115,000	96,000	86,100	104,100
India afloat for Europe.....	205,000	250,000	185,000	168,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	38,000	51,000	10,000	12,000
Total East India, &c.....	569,000	593,000	489,100	540,400
Total American.....	2,087,596	2,163,838	2,269,759	2,097,383

Total visible supply.....	2,656,596	2,756,838	2,758,859	2,637,783
Price Mid. Up., Liverpool.....	5½d.	5½½d.	5d.	6d
Price Mid. Up., New York.....	9½½c.	10½c.	9½½c.	11½c

The imports into Continental ports this week have been 40,000 bales.

The above figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 100,242 bales as compared with the same date of 1887, a decrease of 102,263 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1886 and an increase of 18,813 bales as compared with 1885.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week, and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of 1886-87—is set out in detail in the following statement.

TOWNS.	This week.	Since Sept. 1, '87.	Shipments this week.	Stock this week.	This week.	Since Sept. 1, '86.	Shipments this week.	Stock this week.
Albany, Ga.....	391	190,380	1,350	2,815	424	142,212	1,536	9,050
Atlanta, Ga.....	34	56,471	750	6,958	172	70,767	131	4,336
Columbus, Ga.....	50	50,642	14	3,100	17	47,444	27	2,261
Merion, Ga.....	106	99,297	109	8,207	156	91,233	127	1,058
Montgomery, Ala.....	115	68,042	230	8,317	84	62,143	543	1,788
Shelby, Ala.....	2,951	73,905	8,358	8,702	183	46,084	1,007	3,463
Northville, Tenn.....	30	13,179	103	7,302	83	12,200	50	252
Shelbyville, Tenn.....	30	8,565	30	7,000	20	8,898	20	.....
Pulaski, Tenn.....	916	87,446	1,108	10,305	1,361	99,479	2,819	1,970
Shreveport, La.....	895	102,923	1,051	10,365	488	87,479	1,879	4,337
Vicksburg, Miss.....	916	32,479	112	1,028	130	34,231	176	779
Columbus, Miss.....	35	4,754	250	2,649	116	10,237	176	282
Griffin, Ga.....	157	100,692	500	8,066	263	121,627	97	7,889
Atlanta, Ga.....	50	60,692	200	2,991	96	52,297	190	306
Charlotte, N. C.....	58	19,366	58	1,000	103	21,704	133	200
St. Louis, Mo.....	3,802	487,882	4,693	66,132	4,114	481,181	17,097	33,801
St. Louis, Mo.....	3,486	297,202	4,944	7,016	12,733	297,250	13,610	9,408
Channahon, Ohio.....	13,399	2,131,728	23,940	213,601	25,978	2,312,952	54,821	121,932
Newberry, S. C.....	25	16,501	25	.....	40	10,979	40	.....
Richmond, N. C.....	170	31,314	215	1,500	85	30,206	116	4,333
Petersburg, Va.....	69	14,908	111	2,104	430	12,367	434	1,693
Louisville, Ky.....	12,658	.....	.....	.....	136	10,266	217	1,694
Little Rock, Ark.....	308	54,252	928	6,732	350	52,250	1,100	1,100
Brownsville, Tex.....	1,728	608,403	4,797	4,261	2,111	703,158	2,337	12,091
Houston, Tex.....	1,728	608,403	4,797	4,261	2,111	703,158	2,337	12,091
Total, old towns.....	15,873	2,476	773,049	6,158	30,098	592,737	59,239	143,168
Total, new towns.....	15,873	2,476	773,049	6,158	30,098	592,737	59,239	143,168
Total, all.....	15,873	2,476	773,049	6,158	30,098	592,737	59,239	143,168

\* The figures for Louisville in both years are "net." † This year's figures estimated.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 10,541 bales and are to-night 123,669 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at

the same towns have been 12,579 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 29,176 bales more than for the same time in 1886-7.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—In the table below we give the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the past week.

Week ending Mar. 30.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Galveston.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
New Orleans.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Mobile.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Savannah.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Charleston.....	9½	Nominal.	Nominal.	9½	9½	9½
Wilmington.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Norfolk.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Boston.....	10	10	9½	10	10½	10½
Baltimore.....	10	9½	9½	9½	10	10
Philadelphia.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Augusta.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Memphis.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
St. Louis.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cincinnati.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Louisville.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week Ending—	Receipts at the Ports.			Stk at Interior Towns.			Recpts from Plant'ns.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Feb. 24 .....	92,867	95,013	69,024	442,606	301,169	350,614	57,303	74,846	59,197
Mar. 2 .....	68,233	79,951	65,562	442,408	265,591	324,588	68,025	44,743	39,538
" 9 .....	62,129	72,963	73,409	421,736	239,962	302,508	41,457	43,924	61,899
" 16 .....	57,743	57,716	47,333	392,732	200,914	284,870	28,729	21,668	29,098
" 23 .....	64,328	46,298	38,380	358,362	178,846	276,960	29,968	19,230	30,470
" 30 .....	59,095	34,115	33,390	325,063	143,108	262,737	39,960	3,437	19,173

The above statement shows—1. That the total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1887, are 5,332,944 bales; in 1886-7 were 5,135,991 bales; in 1885-6 were 5,170,410 bales;

2.—That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 33,396 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 19,173 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 3,437 bales and for 1886 they were 36,366 bales.

AMOUNT OF COTTON IN SIGHT MAR. 30.—In the table below we give the receipts from plantations in another form, and add to them the net overland movement to Mar. 1, and also the takings by Southern spinners to the same date, so as to give substantially the amount of cotton now in sight.

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Receipts at the ports to Mar. 30	5,094,037	5,040,883	4,850,597	4,579,287
Interior stocks on Mar. 30 in excess of September 1.....	238,907	95,108	319,813	127,783
Tot. receipts from plantations	5,332,944	5,135,991	5,170,410	4,707,070
Net overland to Mar. 1.....	816,752	623,233	617,134	501,782
Southern consumption to Mar. 1.....	300,000	250,000	205,000	180,000
Total in sight Mar. 30.....	6,449,696	6,009,224	5,992,544	5,388,852
Northern spinners' takings to Mar. 30.....	1,467,316	1,310,186	1,422,387	1,120,763

It will be seen by the above that the increase in amount in sight to night, as compared with last year, is 410,472 bales, the increase as compared with 1885-6 is 457,152 bales and the increase over 1884-5 is 1,060,844 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic advices to us from the South to-night indicate that in very many sections the rainfall has been extremely heavy during the week, resulting in floods in Alabama and Georgia. Planting preparations are generally quite backward, and are especially so in the Atlantic States.

Galveston, Texas.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching fifteen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 57, highest 66, lowest 48.

Falentine, Texas.—It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and forty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 51, the highest being 66 and the lowest 36.

San Antonio, Texas.—Rain has fallen during the week to the depth of four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 38 to 70, averaging 54.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—We have had rain on six days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches and twenty-seven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 65.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Rainfall for the week two inches and seventy-one hundredths. Average thermometer 56, highest 74 and lowest 39. Last week the rainfall reached seventy hundredths of an inch, and the thermometer ranged from 54 to 77, averaging 57.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We have had rain on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching six inches and three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 57, the highest being 74 and the lowest 44.



**Leland, Mississippi.**—There has been rain on five days of the week to the extent of five inches and thirty-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 54, ranging from 41 to 76.

**Greenville, Mississippi.**—Rain has fallen on four days of the week. The thermometer has ranged from 39 to 75.

**Little Rock, Arkansas.**—We have had rain on five days of the week, but the weather is now clear with the appearance of so continuing. The rainfall reached two inches and twenty-one hundredths. Average thermometer 52, highest 74, lowest 36.

**Helena, Arkansas.**—There have been heavy showers during the week, the rainfall reaching four inches and thirty hundredths. Not much farm work has yet been done. The thermometer has averaged 53, the highest being 73, and the lowest 38.

**Memphis, Tennessee.**—It has rained on six days of the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and eighty-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 53, ranging from 35 to 73.

**Nashville, Tennessee.**—Rain has fallen on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches and ninety-eight hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 23 to 78, averaging 52.

**Mobile, Alabama.**—It has rained severely on one day and has been showery on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches and fifty hundredths. There has been too much rain. Damaging floods are reported and threatened in the interior. Average thermometer 61, highest 73 and lowest 37.

**Montgomery, Alabama.**—There have been heavy rains on five days of the week, almost unprecedented on Monday and Tuesday when seven inches and fifty-nine hundredths of rain fell. The flood submerged all low lands, damaging growing crops and retarding farm operations. The river is at a standstill to-day, being but  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches below the unprecedented flood of 1886. The weather is now clear and beautiful. The Coosa River at Rome, Georgia, is still booming, but since it falls here at the rate of a quarter of an inch an hour the greatest apprehensions are allayed. The thermometer has averaged 61, the highest being 81 and the lowest 32. Total rainfall for the week eight inches and fifty hundredths.

**Selma, Alabama.**—It has rained on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching six inches and fifty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 57, ranging from 31 to 73.

**Auburn, Alabama.**—Telegram not received.

**Madison, Florida.**—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching sixty-five hundredths of an inch.

**Macon, Georgia.**—Telegram not received.

**Columbus, Georgia.**—We have had rain every day of the week, the rainfall reaching nine inches and ninety-seven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 72 and the lowest 42.

**Savannah, Georgia.**—Rain has fallen on three days and the remainder of the week has been pleasant. The rainfall reached one inch and nineteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 32 to 78.

**Augusta, Georgia.**—There have been heavy general rains on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and eighty-two hundredths. The Savannah river and its tributaries are very high, and lowlands have been flooded. The rainfall in this entire section has been very heavy during the week, interfering much with farm work. Planters complain that they are from two to three weeks behind in their preparations for planting. The thermometer has ranged from 23 to 78, averaging 58.

**Atlanta, Georgia.**—Telegram not received.

**Charleston, South Carolina.**—Rain has fallen on five days of the week, to the extent of one inch and eighty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 30 to 73.

**Spartanburg, South Carolina.**—Rain has fallen on three days of the week, to the extent of one inch and fifty-eight hundredths. Ice formed on one day. The thermometer has ranged from 25 to 74, average 56.5.

**Columbia, South Carolina.**—Telegram not received.

**Wilson, North Carolina.**—We have had rain on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and thirty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 55, the highest being 76, and the lowest 23.

**INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.**—The receipts and shipments of cotton at Bombay have been as follows for the week and year, bringing the figures down to Mar. 29.

BOMBAY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year	Shipments this week.			Shipments Since Jan. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
1888	33,000	33,000	66,000	69,000	248,000	317,000	60,000	585,000
1887	22,000	27,000	49,000	93,000	256,000	349,000	74,000	614,000
1886	3,000	13,000	16,000	34,000	243,000	337,000	52,000	571,000
1885	9,000	23,000	32,000	67,000	182,000	249,000	40,000	375,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 14,000 bales and a decrease in shipments of 16,000 bales, and the shipments since Jan. 1 show a decrease of 32,000 bales. The movement at Calcutta, Madras and other India ports for the last reported week and since the 1st of January, for two years, has been as follows. "Other ports" cover Ceylon, Tuticorin, Kurrachee and Coconada.

	Shipments for the week.			Shipments since January 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Calcutta—						
1887	.....	8,000	8,000	21,000	45,000	66,000
1887	3,000	2,000	5,000	30,000	44,000	74,000
Madras—						
1888	.....	1,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	9,000
1887	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
All others—						
1888	1,000	2,000	3,000	15,000	12,000	27,000
1887	1,000	.....	1,000	14,000	10,000	24,000
Total all—						
1888	1,000	11,000	12,000	43,000	59,000	102,000
1887	4,000	2,000	6,000	46,000	54,000	100,000

The above totals for the week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 6,000 bales more than the same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments since January 1, 1888, and for the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are as follows:

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1888.		1887.		1886.	
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Bombay	33,000	317,000	49,000	349,000	16,000	337,000
All other ports.	12,000	102,000	6,000	100,000	5,000	76,000
Total	45,000	419,000	55,000	449,000	21,000	413,000

**ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.**—Through arrangements we have made with Messrs. Davies, Benachi & Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years.

Alexandria, Egypt, Mar. 28.		1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Receipts (cantars)*—				
This week	14,000	14,000	4,000	
Since Sept. 1.	2,823,000	2,835,000	2,807,000	
Exports (bales)—				
To Liverpool	3,000	222,000	5,000	240,000
To Continent	1,000	134,000	2,000	131,000
Total Europe	4,000	356,000	7,000	371,000
			9,000	349,000

\* A cantar is 98 pounds.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending March 28 were 14,000 cantars and the shipments to all Europe 4,000 bales.

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is firm for both yarns and shirtings. We give the prices for to-day below, and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1888.						1887.					
	32s Cop.	Twist.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.	Cott'n Mid.	Upd.	32s Cop.	Twist.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.	Cott'n Mid.	Upd.
Feb. 24	7 1/4	@ 8 3/4	5	8	@ 7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4	5	9 1/2	@ 6 10 1/2	5 1/2
Mar. 2	7 1/4	@ 8 3/4	5	8	@ 7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4	5	9 1/2	@ 6 10 1/2	5 1/2
" 9	7 1/4	@ 8 3/4	5	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2	5 3/4	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4	5	9	@ 6 10 1/2	5 1/2
" 16	7 1/4	@ 8 3/4	5	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2	5 3/4	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4	5	9	@ 6 10 1/2	5 1/2
" 23	7 1/4	@ 8 3/4	5	7	@ 7	5 1/2	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4	5	9	@ 6 10 1/2	5 1/2
" 30	7 1/4	@ 8 3/4	5	7	@ 7	5 1/2	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4	5	9	@ 6 10 1/2	5 1/2

**JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &C.**—There is only a light inquiry for bagging, and we hear of but small orders for present wants. For these sellers are quoting 5 1/2c. for 1 1/2 lb., 6c. for 1 3/4 lb., 6 1/2c. for 2 lb. and 6 3/4c. for standard grade; but a shade less would buy a quantity. Some inquiry is reported for jute butts, and sales are being made at 1 15-16@2c. for paper grades and 2 1/2@2 1/4c. for bagging quality.

**COMPARATIVE PORT RECEIPTS AND DAILY CROP MOVEMENT.**—A comparison of the port movement by weeks is not accurate, as the weeks in different years do not end on the same day of the month. We have consequently added to our other standing tables a daily and monthly statement, that the reader may constantly have before him the data for seeing the exact relative movement for the years named. The movement since September 1, 1887, and in previous years, has been as follows:

Monthly Receipts.	Year Beginning September 1.					
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Sept'mb'r	654,776	359,203	385,642	345,445	343,812	326,656
October	1,213,404	1,034,450	1,055,524	1,090,385	1,046,092	980,584
Novemb'r	1,178,436	1,197,259	1,083,552	1,122,161	1,030,380	1,094,697
Decemb'r	963,584	1,161,886	1,069,092	1,104,211	1,059,653	1,112,536
January	527,570	644,681	543,393	475,757	487,729	752,827
February	341,274	404,272	414,656	261,449	385,938	595,598
Total	4,879,044	4,804,751	4,552,687	4,399,411	4,353,604	4,862,898
Per centage of tot. port receipts Feb. 29	90.30	84.36	92.11	89.75	80.78	

This statement shows that up to Feb. 29 the receipts at the ports this year were 74,293 bales more than in 1886-7 and 323,357 bales more than at the same time in 1885-6. By adding to the totals to Feb. 29 the daily receipts since that time



we shall be able to reach an exact comparison of the movement for the different years.

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
To. Feb. 29	4,379,044	4,777,871	4,552,687	4,399,411	4,353,604	4,862,898
Mar. 1	8,316	14,084	8,473	8	11,840	14,588
" 2	14,099	10,007	13,276	10,707	8	24,228
" 3	11,128	11,930	9,250	10,336	11,144	19,886
" 4	8	15,413	8,514	6,318	11,606	8
" 5	11,247	9,158	15,102	7,148	8,443	26,858
" 6	17,511	8	5,792	12,980	7,494	22,876
" 7	9,212	12,797	8	5,929	18,193	16,430
" 8	8,351	17,649	13,081	8	8,128	13,081
" 9	16,020	10,659	12,745	11,436	8	25,695
" 10	6,980	10,138	7,939	5,139	8,342	13,932
" 11	8	12,552	8,352	5,009	8,610	8
" 12	6,073	8,966	14,220	4,891	7,207	19,421
" 13	12,389	8	8,790	10,177	19,724	16,729
" 14	4,694	11,119	8	5,207	11,589	24,551
" 15	6,441	12,135	11,491	8	4,568	12,952
" 16	10,846	5,446	9,622	8,898	8	23,596
" 17	3,444	7,501	8,165	5,173	7,958	12,548
" 18	8	12,549	7,108	2,487	8,358	8
" 19	8,677	6,861	12,567	3,338	4,946	15,968
" 20	6,943	8	8,330	7,782	6,917	17,877
" 21	6,086	7,067	8	3,801	9,888	18,444
" 22	4,389	12,718	12,926	8	8,795	12,175
" 23	8,841	5,118	12,023	3,558	8	28,050
" 24	5,105	4,545	8,755	5,382	8,923	10,004
" 25	8	9,989	6,557	4,840	7,437	8
" 26	5,365	4,375	15,437	5,930	5,637	15,605
" 27	6,063	8	10,538	5,299	6,556	12,970
" 28	4,001	4,823	8	3,177	16,643	11,244
" 29	6,173	8,346	15,305	8	4,872	15,087
" 30	6,389	7,078	11,811	4,030	8	22,089
Total	5,094,037	5,030,494	4,835,156	4,558,383	4,587,442	5,329,782
Percentage of total port rec'ds Mar. 30		94.55	89.60	95.41	94.57	88.54

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 64,013 bales.

	Total bales
NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers Bessel, 1,320	Bothnia, 1,900; City of Richmond, 1,147; Germania, 2,163
Servia, 1,781; Wyoming, 1,115; Spain, 1,750	11,178
To Hull, per steamer Galileo, 3,421	3,426
To London, per steamer Bassano, 387	387
To Havre, per steamer La Bourgogne, 294	Newnham, 10
To Bremen, per steamer Elder, 250	250
To Hamburg, per steamer Wieland, 50	50
To Stettin, per steamer Slavonia, 900	900
NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per steamers Historian, 4,429	13,942
Red Sea, 4,878; Texan, 4,635	4,425
To Havre, per steamer Frederica, 4,425	1,205
To Hamburg, per steamer Robinia, 1,205	600
To Barcelona, per bark Encarnacion, 600	499
GALVESTON.—To Vera Cruz, per steamer Whitney, 499	9,130
NORFOLK.—To Liverpool, per steamer Hampshire, 4,817	4,160
ship Rosignol, 4,313	1,352
BALTIMORE.—To Liverpool, per steamers Oranmore, 811; Oregon, 2,344; Sardinian, 1,005	100
To Bremen, per steamer America, 1,352	700
To Rotterdam, per steamer Handel, 100	9,708
To Antwerp, per steamer Mareca, 700	198
BOSTON.—To Liverpool, per steamers Bulgarian, 1,799; Cephalonia, 1,335; Kansas, 2,784; Roman, 3,192	919
To Yarmouth, per steamer Yarmouth, 198	550
PHILADELPHIA.—To Liverpool, per steamer Lord Clive, 919	64,013
To Antwerp, per steamer Switzerland, 550	
Total	

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Hull and London.	Havre.	Brem. and Hamburg.	Rotterdam, Antwerp and Stettin.	Barcelona and Genoa.	Yarmouth and V. Cruz.	Total.
New York	11,178	3,813	301	300	900	600		16,495
N. Orleans	13,942		4,425	1,203				20,172
Galveston								499
Norfolk	9,130							9,130
Baltimore	4,160			1,352	800			6,112
Boston	9,708						198	9,906
Philadelphia	919				550			1,499
Total	49,957	3,913	4,729	2,957	2,250	600	697	64,013

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, steam d.	3 <sup>32</sup>	3 <sup>32</sup>	3 <sup>32</sup>	7 <sup>64</sup>	7 <sup>32</sup>	
Do sail d.						
Havre, steam d.	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	
Do sail d.						
Bremen, steam d.	11 <sup>32</sup>	11 <sup>32</sup>	11 <sup>32</sup>	11 <sup>32</sup>	11 <sup>32</sup>	
Do sail d.						
Hamburg, steam d.	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	9 <sup>32</sup>	
Do sail d.						
Amst'dm, steam d.	30*	30*	30*	30*	30*	
Do via Leith d.						
Reval, steam d.	3 <sup>16</sup> @7 <sup>32</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup> @7 <sup>32</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup> @7 <sup>32</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup> @7 <sup>32</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup> @7 <sup>32</sup>	
Do sail d.						
Barcelona, steam d.	13 <sup>64</sup>	13 <sup>64</sup>	13 <sup>64</sup>	13 <sup>64</sup>	13 <sup>64</sup>	
Genoa, steam d.	3 <sup>16</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup>	3 <sup>16</sup>	
Trieste, steam d.	15 <sup>64</sup>	7 <sup>32</sup>	7 <sup>32</sup>	7 <sup>32</sup>	7 <sup>32</sup>	
Antwerp, steam d.	3 <sup>32</sup> @7 <sup>64</sup>	3 <sup>32</sup> @7 <sup>64</sup>	3 <sup>32</sup> @7 <sup>64</sup>	3 <sup>32</sup> @7 <sup>64</sup>	3 <sup>32</sup> @7 <sup>64</sup>	

\* Per 100 lbs.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port; We add previous weeks for comparison.

	Mar. 9.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 29.
Sales of the week.....bales	61,000	60,000	54,000	67,000
Of which exporters took....	6,000	4,000	7,000	5,000
Of which speculators took....	2,000	5,000	2,000	3,000
Sales American.....	48,000	50,000	45,000	56,000
Actual export.....	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000
Forwarded.....	27,000	17,000	27,000	13,000
Total stock—Estimated.....	883,000	895,000	888,000	868,000
Of which American—Estim'd.....	705,000	705,000	696,000	678,000
Total import of the week.....	98,000	88,000	75,000	59,000
Of which American.....	80,000	64,000	48,000	48,000
Amount afloat.....	179,000	156,000	171,000	153,000
Of which American.....	138,000	114,000	109,000	90,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Mar. 30 and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd'y.	Friday.
Market, {	In buyers' favor.	In buyers' favor.	Firmer.	Harden'g.	Good demand.	
12:30 P.M. {	5 <sup>16</sup> 5 <sup>32</sup>	5 <sup>16</sup> 5 <sup>32</sup>	5 <sup>16</sup> 5 <sup>32</sup>	5 <sup>16</sup> 5 <sup>32</sup>	5 <sup>16</sup> 5 <sup>32</sup>	
Mid. Up'ds.						
Mid. Or'ns.						
Sales.....	7,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	12,000	
Spec. & exp.	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	
Futures.						
Market, {	Quiet at 2-4 d. decline.	Easy at 2-4 d. decline.	Steady.	Steady at 1-4@2-4 d. advance.	Quiet at 4-4 d. advance.	
12:30 P.M. {						
Market, {	Steady.	Barely steady.	Barely steady.	Steady.	Barely steady.	
4 P.M. {						

The opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of futures at Liverpool for each day of the week are given below. These prices are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling clause, unless otherwise stated.

The prices are given in pence and 64ths thus: 4 63 means 4 63-64d., and 5 01 means 5 1-64d.

	Sat., Mar. 24.				Sun., Mar. 26.				Tues., Mar. 27.			
	Open	High	Low.	Clos.	Open	High	Low.	Clos.	Open	High	Low.	Clos.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
March.....	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 16
Mar.-April.	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 16
April-May.	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 15	5 15	5 14	5 14	5 16	5 16	5 16	5 16
May-June.	5 18	5 18	5 18	5 18	5 16	5 16	5 15	5 15	5 18	5 18	5 18	5 18
June-July.	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 18	5 18	5 17	5 17	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19
July-Aug.	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 19	5 19	5 18	5 18	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
Aug.-Sept.	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 19	5 19	5 18	5 18	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
September.	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 19	5 19	5 18	5 18	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
Sept.-Oct.	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 12	5 12	5 11	5 11	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
	Wednes., Mar. 28.				Thurs., Mar. 29.				Fri., Mar. 30.			
	Open	High	Low.	Clos.	Open	High	Low.	Clos.	Open	High	Low.	Clos.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
March.....	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22				
Mar.-April.	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 21				
April-May.	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 21				
May-June.	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 21	5 23	5 23	5 23	5 23				
June-July.	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 24	5 24	5 24	5 24				
July-Aug.	5 24	5 24	5 23	5 23	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25				
Aug.-Sept.	5 24	5 24	5 23	5 23	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25				
September.	5 24	5 24	5 23	5 23	5 25	5 25	5 25	5 25				
Sept.-Oct.	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19	5 19				

## BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., March 30, 1888.

The flour market has been fairly active, and the demand more general than for some time past, extending to the medium and high grades, especially patents, which had been neglected for some time past. The low grades, suitable for filling the average run of export orders, have become quite scarce, and the higher prices of feed and feeding grains contribute to the firmness with which they are held. To-day the market is quieter, but prices are steadier.

The wheat market has been variable and unsettled, but on the average has shown rather more strength. A smart advance on Monday was promoted by large purchases for export, and local millers taking hold much more freely, and additional strength was imparted on Tuesday by reports of damage to the fall-sown crop by severe weather. Some extreme prices have been paid for choice white wheat. To-day there was a good export business, but the distant futures closed easier, under dull foreign advices with better weather at the West.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
April delivery.....	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
May delivery.....	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
June delivery.....	88	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
July delivery.....	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	88	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
August delivery.....	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
September delivery.....	87	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
December delivery.....	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	

Indian corn has advanced materially, from apprehension of a scarcity, with some speculative manipulations looking to a "corn lift" on April contracts, causing yesterday irregularity in the course of prices. To-day the market was dull and unsettled.



## DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
April delivery.....	60½	61½	63	60¾	60¾	Holiday
May delivery.....	58¾	59¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	
June delivery.....	57½	58½	59½	59½	59½	
July delivery.....	57½	58½	59½	59½	59½	
August delivery.....	58½	59	59½	59½	59½	
September delivery.....	58½	59	59½	59½	59½	

Oats have sympathized with corn, and (in mixed grades especially) there is also some pressure from scarcity for prompt delivery. To-day the market was weak and the regular trade dull.

## DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
April delivery.....	37	37½	38½	38½	38	Holiday
May delivery.....	36¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	
June delivery.....	36¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	
July delivery.....	35½	36½	37	37	37	

Barley and barley malt are unsettled, in view of a threatened strike at the great breweries.

The following are the closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Fine.....	\$2.20 @ \$2.60	Southern bakers' and family brands.....	\$3.50 @ \$4.35
Superfine.....	2.30 @ 3.00	Rye flour, superfine.....	3.30 @ 3.55
Spring wheat extras.....	2.50 @ 3.15	Fine.....	2.35 @ 2.60
Min. clear and strait.....	3.50 @ 4.40	Western, &c.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Winters' & extras.....	2.80 @ 3.15	Brandywine.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Patents.....	4.15 @ 4.85	Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.50 @ 2.60
Southern supers.....	2.65 @ 3.00		
South'n com. extras.....	3.00 @ 3.40		
Wheat.....		Oats—Mixed.....	
Spring, per bush.....	85 @ 95	White.....	38 @ 41
Spring No. 2.....	87½ @ 88½	No. 2 mixed.....	39½ @ 40½
Red winter No. 2.....	89½ @ 91	No. 2 white.....	41½ @ 42½
Red winter.....	86 @ 93	Barley.....	
White.....	85 @ 95	Canada No. 1.....	95 @ 100
Corn—West'n mixed.....	60 @ 63	Two-rowed State.....	83 @ 86
West'n mixed No. 2.....	62 @ 63	Six-rowed State.....	86 @ 90
Southern yellow.....	62 @ 63	Malt—State, 4-rowed.....	97 @ 100
Southern white.....	64 @ 66	State, 4-rowed.....	90 @ 93
Rye.....		Buckwheat.....	68 @ 70
State & Pa., 69 @ 74			

The movement of breadstuffs to market is indicated in the statement below, prepared by us from the figures of the New York Produce Exchange. We first give the receipts at Western lake and river ports, arranged so as to present the comparative movement for the week ending March 24, 1888, and since August, for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bbls. 146 lbs.	Bush. 60 lbs.	Bush. 56 lbs.	Bush. 32 lbs.	Bush. 48 lbs.	Bu. 56 lbs.
Chicago.....	163,066	147,326	1,377,333	685,119	132,874	19,112
Milwaukee.....	39,072	173,384	83,040	49,000	74,796	5,490
Toledo.....	3,214	30,475	44,207	3,787	3,000	1,108
Detroit.....	6,002	39,693	15,432	7,637	9,077	.....
Cleveland.....	5,427	41,552	12,850	38,388	5,950	202
St. Louis.....	22,280	58,912	370,940	199,715	19,086	47
Peoria.....	1,425	4,000	223,100	350,000	15,800	8,100
Duluth.....	.....	325,144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	.....	781,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. wk. '88.....	341,170	1,601,896	2,075,792	1,241,576	260,383	34,149
Same wk. '87.....	244,716	1,555,219	2,581,246	1,621,719	334,402	39,370
Same wk. '86.....	175,373	843,414	1,871,924	685,005	389,852	25,643
Since Aug. 1.....						
1887-'88.....	8,134,875	84,452,100	60,640,780	50,954,997	20,449,061	1,598,284
1886-'87.....	7,243,790	68,809,475	62,043,590	40,866,003	19,154,898	1,624,615
1885-'86.....	5,665,112	47,343,935	67,639,490	41,485,077	18,137,351	2,454,465

\* Include one week extra.

The rail and lake shipments from Western Lake and river ports for last four weeks were:

Week ending—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Mar. 24, '88.....	465,632	348,921	1,024,965	1,037,758	155,503	25,512
Mar. 17, '88.....	394,483	440,127	965,840	776,061	185,809	22,574
Mar. 10, '88.....	392,633	445,178	1,068,914	842,057	138,083	20,046
Mar. 3, '88.....	406,579	515,023	1,023,998	925,049	174,403	18,446

Tot. 4 wks. 1,659,327 1,749,249 4,083,717 3,600,925 653,888 86,578  
4 wks 1887, 1,542,539 1,877,787 5,511,151 3,911,006 772,989 74,149

The receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ending March 24, 1888, follow:

At—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	129,529	17,600	158,850	384,000	128,100	550
Boston.....	54,722	11,810	45,623	116,378	7,863	460
Montreal.....	4,930	21,600	.....	11,350	9,600	.....
Philadelphia.....	16,908	10,875	26,867	109,542	3,600	.....
Baltimore.....	66,219	45,191	46,306	21,250	.....	2,650
Richmond.....	4,965	33,069	1,461	11,566	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	18,577	146,001	157,358	40,415	.....	.....

Tot. week. 295,850 286,146 436,465 694,501 149,163 3,660  
Cor. week '87. 264,635 1,474,225 1,853,370 691,357 218,550 18,000

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending March 24, 1888, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York.....	353,206	132,400	67,861	2,911	.....	2,383
Boston.....	9,864	67,538	19,382	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. News.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadel.....	.....	16,644	13,783	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	139,736	112,992	74,071	.....	.....	.....
N. Or'ns.....	.....	108,942	954	.....	.....	.....
Richm'd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. w'k. 1887.....	562,806	438,525	176,051	2,911	.....	2,383
Same time 1887.....	1,705,550	1,456,092	234,312	1,057	10,399	45,384

By adding this week's movement to our previous totals we have the following statement of exports this season and last season:

Exports to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	Sept. 1, '87, to March 24, 1888.	Sept. 1, '88, to March 26, 1887.	Sept. 1, '87, to March 24, 1888.	Sept. 1, '88, to March 26, 1887.	Sept. 1, '87, to March 24, 1888.	Sept. 1, '88, to March 26, 1887.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Un. Kingdom.....	4,900,691	3,981,501	11,119,385	24,832,270	9,610,678	16,078,914
Continent.....	269,432	310,136	8,308,576	15,959,601	2,912,504	6,845,968
S. & C. Am.....	583,179	693,551	21,060	31,874	213,675	434,804
West Indies.....	551,805	463,033	19,055	3,071	205,738	308,320
Brit. Colonies.....	405,526	301,409	4,505	.....	63,750	18,573
Oth. coun'ts.....	21,878	24,430	22,130	100,096	24,107	45,170
Total.....	6,732,002	5,714,140	19,494,661	40,928,912	13,030,447	28,731,757

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by water, March 24, 1888:

In store at—	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	3,985,401	423,686	799,885	22,144	66,765
Do afloat.....	80,000	7,500	.....	3,000	211,890
Albany.....	43,000	78,500	83,200	51,650	304,250
Buffalo.....	1,045,775	124,027	69,511	64,129	423,571
Chicago.....	5,449,720	3,152,144	1,074,073	28,947	299,782
Do afloat.....	104,394	1,550,664	.....	47,000	.....
Milwaukee.....	2,150,633	15,416	5,442	67,549	138,874
Do afloat.....	62,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth.....	7,649,095	240,734	36,489	.....	.....
Toledo.....	1,660,736	287,998	7,594	14,794	16,698
Detroit.....	1,429,397	33,637	11,600	18,932	37,975
Cowego.....	43,000	29,500	.....	900	211,200
St. Louis.....	1,870,097	1,907,845	665,614	2,900	20,280
Do afloat.....	.....	20,000	40,000	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	16,000	90,000	140,000	22,000	56,000
Boston.....	80,148	93,889	144,317	1,850	1,743
Toronto.....	147,542	.....	20,540	997	169,102
Montreal.....	304,568	6,414	56,981	3,950	13,151
Philadelphia.....	307,832	97,977	118,011	.....	.....
Peoria.....	74,027	247,370	431,027	49,780	5,589
Indianapolis.....	31,435	141,205	171,565	2,067	.....
Kansas City.....	220,815	110,352	99,072	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	602,455	381,668	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	7,581,253	66,736	34,152	.....	3,702
St. Paul.....	465,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Mississippi.....	25,000	131,292	24,990	.....	.....
On canal & river.....	7,600	6,300	.....	.....	.....

Tot. Mar. 24, '88 35,437,544 9,244,854 4,081,273 355,589 2,010,482  
Tot. Mar. 17, '88 36,257,747 9,298,426 4,296,845 368,021 2,030,210  
Tot. Mar. 26, '87 52,411,694 17,368,518 3,987,075 382,825 1,431,216  
Tot. Mar. 27, '86 49,774,300 16,797,073 2,580,929 545,606 1,039,704  
Tot. Mar. 28, '85 46,660,972 9,558,283 3,086,182 359,153 1,201,824

\* Minneapolis and St. Paul not included.

According to Beerbohm's London cablegram, the amount of wheat and corn on passage at the dates mentioned stood as follows:

Grain on Passage.	Week ending Mar. 28.		Week ending Mar. 21	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
To United Kingdom.....	2,061,000	252,000	1,865,000	254,000
To Continent.....	212,000	77,000	240,000	90,000
Total quarters.....	2,272,000	329,000	2,105,000	344,000
Equal in bushels.....	18,176,000	2,632,000	16,840,000	2,752,000
Same week in 1887.....	18,488,000	3,736,000	20,104,000	3,664,000

The exports of wheat from India for the week, year and season are as below:

Exports of Wheat from India.	Week end'g Mar. 24.		Week end'g Mar. 17.		April 1 to Mar. 24.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
To United Kingdom.....	40,000	40,000	13,160,000	.....	.....	.....
To Continent.....	180,000	180,000	12,560,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	220,000	220,000	25,720,000	.....	.....	.....

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 30, 1888.

As a whole the dry goods trade was quiet the past week, owing in a measure to very unfavorable weather at times. There was a considerable influx of package buyers in the fore part of the week, most of whom were attracted by a large peremptory auction sale of dress goods (the production of the Arlington mills), which was held on Tuesday. But most of the out-of-town buyers who attended the sale confined their purchases to the auction room and returned home at once. The demand at first hands was light and irregular as regards personal selections, and re-orders from the West were not up to expectations, the railroad strikes in that important section of the country having been a disturbing element. Fair-sized orders were received from some of the Southern and South-western markets, but the demand by near by distributors and the manufacturing trade was strictly moderate. Business in jobbing circles was adversely affected by unfavorable weather, which has seriously checked the demand for consumption, yet a fair distribution was made by some of the principal jobbers. The public sale of dress goods referred to above was largely attended, and the goods (amounting to nearly \$400,000) were all sold and well distributed; but at prices that probably entailed a severe loss upon the mills.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending March 27 were 2,811 packages, valued at \$160,640. These shipments include 1,900 to China, 427 to South America, 283 to West Indies, 71 to Mexico, 60 to Central America, 50 to Europe and 21 to all other countries. Since the 1st of January the exports aggregate 37,952 packages, valued at \$2,256,303. Of this total



China has had 17,186 packages, valued at \$841,767; and 6,970 packages, valued at \$444,967, have gone to South America. For the similar period of 1887 the exports to all ports reached 55,256 packages and in 1886 were 54,885 packages. At first hands the demand for staple cotton goods was steady but moderate, and the jobbing trade was of diminished proportions. The upward tendency of prices has been arrested by the recent lull in business and a decline in the staple, but the best makes of plain and colored cottons are so well sold up by the mill agents that values are steadily maintained. Print cloths were quiet in demand, but quotations are unchanged at 35c. for 64x64s and 35c. asked for 56x60s. Stocks last Saturday and for the three previous years were as follows:

Stock of Print Cloths—	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Held by Providence manuf'rs...	4,000	44,000	113,000	495,000
Fall River manufacturers.....	3,000	47,000	70,000	440,000
Providence speculators.....	None	47,000	258,000	324,000
Outside speculators (est).....	6,000	30,000	15,000	325,000

Total stock (pieces)..... 13,000 168,000 456,000 1,584,000

Patterned cotton fabrics as prints, satens, lawns, batistes, gingham, seersuckers, chambrays, etc., were in steady but moderate demand at unchanged prices, and there was a fair movement in white goods from the hands of agents and jobbers.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The market for woolen goods was for the most part quiet. Transactions in men's-wear woolens were chiefly restricted to making deliveries on account of back orders, and new business was confined within very narrow limits. Cloakings were in moderate request, and fair-sized orders for Jersey cloths and stockinets were placed by the manufacturing trade. Satinets ruled quiet, and only a light business was done in Kentucky jeans and do-skins; but prices remain steady on desirable makes of all these goods. The demand for flannels and blankets was light, as usual at this stage of the season, and carpets were only in moderate request by wholesale buyers. Dress goods were distributed in fair quantities by agents and jobbers, and staple descriptions are well sold up and firm in price.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS were lightly dealt in by wholesale buyers and retailers bought sparingly, and in accordance with actual wants, because of the backwardness of the demand for consumption, arising from unfavorable weather conditions. Staple fabrics, as silks, dress goods, linens, white goods, &c., are generally steady in price, and laces, embroideries, hosiery, &c., are unchanged. The auction rooms were fairly well supplied with silks, ribbons, dress goods, &c., but no sales of special importance were held during the week.

**Importations of Dry Goods.**  
The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending March 29, 1888, and since Jan. 1, and the same facts for the corresponding periods of last year are as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JANUARY 1, 1888 AND 1887.			
Week Ending March 31, 1887.		Since Jan. 1, 1887.	
Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.
<b>Manufactures of—</b>			
Wool.....	1,080	18,934	7,327,518
Cotton.....	1,804	27,268	7,110,230
Silk.....	1,236	18,582	9,150,489
Flax.....	208,058	38,582	3,521,480
Miscellaneous.....	12,110	68,582	3,038,100
Total.....	17,508	154,895	3,511,283
<b>WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET.</b>			
Wool.....	439	7,009	2,547,335
Cotton.....	303	6,374	1,703,140
Silk.....	173	2,958	1,469,530
Flax.....	80,220	5,432	853,533
Miscellaneous.....	8,360	46,614	851,829
Total.....	9,805	68,387	7,460,367
<b>ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE DURING SAME PERIOD.</b>			
Wool.....	27,703	233,292	38,001,605
Cotton.....	2,300	12,203	2,428,123
Silk.....	1,665	9,185	3,237,606
Flax.....	7,004	3,401	1,339,645
Miscellaneous.....	251	4,401	1,652,845
Total.....	3,004	18,116	6,683,624
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Wool.....	1,080	18,934	7,327,518
Cotton.....	1,804	27,268	7,110,230
Silk.....	1,236	18,582	9,150,489
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The UNION STOCK YARD NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, located in the Town of Lake, in the State of Illinois, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 29th day of February, 1888.  
All note-holders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.  
ELMER WASHBURN, President.  
Dated 29th February, 1888.

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IGNAZZ STEINHART, }

P. N. LILIENTHAL, Cashier.

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ficates have coupons for dividends attached, and  
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office of the Association the dividends may be ob-  
tained the same day they are payable in the U.S.  
2. Or they will obtain Registration of Shares in  
the name of the Association, deliver up the Shares  
fully endorsed to the owner, and pay the dividends  
at the office of the Association in London the same  
day they are payable in the United States.  
3. Or they will obtain Registration of Shares in  
the owner's name, and collect the dividends by  
power of attorney.Under plan No. 1 British holders of American  
shares are enabled when necessary to take immedi-  
ate combined action in voting, the power being used  
by the Association on instructions from holders of  
certificates representing shares in any particular  
railway. This plan also affords absolute security to  
holders of money on American shares, as Associ-  
ation certificates are only issued upon newly-verified  
share certificates.The original American shares can always be re-  
exchanged at short notice, free of expense, on pre-  
sentation of the Association's Certificates at the  
office.The charge for registration and for the Associ-  
ation's Certificates is 3d. per share.

SAMUEL POPE, Q.C., Chairman.

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